The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1896. NO. 44

M'KINLEY, THE PRESIDENT.

The Canton Man Elected by a Larger Majority than ever Given a Presidential Candidate.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN GAINS EVERYWHERE.

Illinois, Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, and Other Doubtful States, Give Big Republican Majorities.

JACK SPANGLER DEFEATED FOR CONGRESS.

Arnold Carries the District By a Nice Majority.—The Republicans Elect Part of their County Ticket.—Cal Weaver Defeated for Treasurer.—Penns Valley Votes Her Usual big Democratic Vote.

IT WAS ANOTHER BIG LANDSLIDE FOR THE REPUBLICANS

The Republicans had their day on Tuesday, and elected their National ticket, sent Arnold back to Congress, besides electing part of their county ticket.

It was a Democratic Waterloo, and Bryan and free silver were snowed under by immense majorities, and McKinley received a larger electoral vote than was ever tendered any presidential candidate. It was a victory of the trusts and corporations against the masses, and the money powers won.

In this Congressional district the Republicans have re-elected Arnold over Spangler. Arnold's majority will be about 2,000 in the district.

In the county the Republicans succeeded in capturing most of the important offices, and they are feeling very jubilant in consequence.

It was an ideal election day in the county. The weather was fair and mild. A very large vote was polled, and each party worked hard in seeing that every voter went to the polls.

There was intense interest mainifested all through, both on the national and county ticket, and the result is somewhat surprising, even exceeding the anticipations of the most sanguine. The Republicans spent a pile of money and made the effort of their lives in working up the campaign.

The vote in Penns valley was out. Every precinct showed slight Democratic gains and a big majority was sent over the mountain. The Palmer Democrats had counted on making a big showing on this side but their vote was slight and insignificant. In many of the districts there was a great deal of cutting done on both tickets.

On the part of the Republicans there was a big fight on Assembly between Hastings and Womelsdorff. Womelsdorff was to be killed in the interests of Hastings, who wants to succeed Cameron in the U. S. Senate. In Centre Hall the Republicans listened to the dictates of the Gov. and cut Womelsdorff. He only received 15 votes while 35 were polled for McKinley, and 36 for Curtin. The Gov. still has a pull in Centre county.

There was considerable cutting done in the boro. All the county candidates came in for their share, but the result was evened up by the work on both tickets.

The result was so close that nothing definite could be learned of the county ticket until Wednesday afternoon, when the official result was announced.

Harrison Kline was elected Treasurer over the Democratic nominee, Cal. Weaver, by 300 majority.

For Commissioner the result was uncertain until the official count was made. The vote was very close. All day Wednesday both parties claimed control of the board of Commissioners, and every five minutes a rumor was flying through the air only to be contradicted and another set going.

Schofield and Foster will be sent to Harrisburg to represent the people of Centre county as they properly should be. There will be no more Standard Oil legislation, no increase of salaries and creation of new offices with the vote of these representatives. They have the manliness to stand by their convictions, and the people of Centre county have not gone amiss in electing these men to the legislature.

There was a stiff fight on the Sheriff between Cronister, Democrat, and Miller, Republican. Cronister won the day and for the next three years will look after Centre county's malefactors and care for the Castle on the hill. It was a hard fight for him. At the last hour all sorts of malicious lies and stories were sprung about him, but they had not the effect desired, and he goes in with a majority, while not large, yet is as good as a thousand.

Cal. Harper was elected Recorder over Rickard by a safe majority, which is an evidence of the faith of the party in his Democracy.

Register Rumberger goes back with a nice clean lead over his opponent. The Republicans conceded his election during the campaign.

In the district Clearfield gave Arnold about 2,000 majority over Spangler for Congress. Clearfield elected her full Republican county ticket. This county may now be classed among the Republican counties.

The victory in the county can be considered a great one. The party labored under many adverse circumstances and had much to contend with. There was a bolt of Democrats from the national ticket and this was a source of much harm to the county ticket. The party was hindered in the work by the lack of sufficient funds, while on the other hand the Republicans had money to burn, so to say, and they used it to good effect as the result shows.

On Commissioner it was not definitely known what members would comprise the board until Wednesday evening. The vote was so close and the cutting being done in so many districts that the result could not be announced with any certainty. Philip Meyer is the defeated Democratic candidate and the Republicans elected both Riddle and Fisher, an event that has occurred only twice in years. The board will be composed of Fisher, Riddle and Heckman.

RESULT IN OTHER STATES.

The Solid South Broken.—McKinley Carries Several States.

The elections show that McKinley is to be the next President by an overwhelming majority of the electoral college votes. The voting has been very decisive in almost all of the states. In New York State the plurality is not far from 265,000. The Legislature is strongly Republican. The Republican candidate for Governor is elected by a plurality almost as large as that of McKinley's.

Of the nine candidates for Congress nominated by Tammany four or five are beaten by sound-money men.

The result in New England was an avalanche. Massachusetts led off with 100,000 plurality for McKinley, Maine and Connecticut followed with 50,000 each, Vermont increased the phenominal majority given in September. New Hampshire doubled her majority of four years ago, and little Rhody closes up the column with 20,000 for McKinley. There was a clean sweep of Congressmen, State officers, and Legislatures.

Maryland joins the victorious column with 25,000 to 30,000 plurality for McKinley and elects five, and perhaps six, Republican Congressmen.

New Jersey, which in 1892 gave to Grover Cleveland a plurality of 14,974, has been carried by McKinley and Hobart by a plurality of over 55,000. Passaic county, the home of Vice-President elect Garret A. Hobart, rolled up the splendid plurality of 5,000 for the national Republican ticket, as against 536 for Harrison in 1892.

In Alabama the plurality for Bryan is estimated at 40,000.

Arkansas goes for Bryan by 30,000.

In Mississippi the Republicans practically made no canvass. The vote was light, and Bryan's majority is expected to exceed 25,000.

Florida adds her electoral votes to the Democratic column by a majority of about 15,000.

Lousiana chose by 40,000 majority the fusion ticket, with four electors for Bryan and Sewall and four for Bryan and Watson.

Kentucky has been carried by McKinley by a plurality estimated at 15,000 or more. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge has been re-elected to Congress by the Democrats and Republicans in the Seventh district.

West Virginia has gone Republican by from 12,000 to 15,000.

Ohio gave McKinley the enormous plurality of 75,000, Hamilton county leading off with 18,000 plurality for the Canton man. McKinley carried his own voting ward, which, in 1892, was more than 700 Democratic.

Indiana gave a plurality of 50,000 for McKinley.

Colorado was carried by Bryan by a heavy majority. Senator Teller is sure of re-election.

Idaho chose Bryan electors and a Democratic Legislature which will elect the successor to Senator Dubois.

The Republicans made a clean sweep in Iowa, carrying the state for McKinley by nearly 100,000 and electing all of the eleven Congressmen.

John Altgeld has been wiped out in Illinois. Tanner (Rep.) was elected Governor by a plurality estimated at 125,000. McKinley ran ahead of Tanner somewhat. Chicago and Cook county gave a plurality to McKinley of about 53,000. The Legislature, which is heavily Republican, will choose a successor to Senator Palmer.

Michigan's plurality for McKinley is estimated at not less than 50,000. Pingree, (Rep.) for Governor ran slightly ahead of McKinley in the cities. A solid Republican Congress delegation was elected in Michigan.

Wisconsin rolled up a plurality of 100,000 for McKinley. The Legislature is heavily Republican and will elect a Republican successor to Senator Vilas, Dem.

Minnesota is overwhelmingly Republican, the McKinley electors winning by 5,000 and probably carrying the Governor and all the Congressmen with them.

Nevada elects a Democratic Legislature, which will choose the successor to Senator Jones.

North Dakota gives McKinley 3,000 plurality and elects a Republican legislature, insuring a Republican successor to Senator Hansbrough.

McKinley carried Oregan by 5,000.

McKinley wins in South Dakota by 8,000. The Republicans elect the Legislature insuring the election of a Republican to succeed Senator Kyle.

Texas is claimed for Bryan by 100,000.

Pennsylvania

The state gave tremendous majority for McKinley, greatly exceeding that of Gov. Hastings two years ago. Philadelphia gave about 100,000, while Allegheny county put up about 60,000, while in all other counties in the state there were big Republican gains, with a loss of Democratic numbers. The state is claimed for McKinley by 300,000. This is the largest majority ever given a candidate.

County's Vote.

The following is the vote of Centre county as was received up to noon today. To this must be added the vote of East Precinct of Miles township. The election papers were all sealed and the result cannot be accurately ascertained until the official count is made, which will be this afternoon.

PRESIDENT.	
McKinley,	4,650
Bryan	4,266
Levering	236
CONGRESS.	
Arnold,	4,713
Spangler,	4595
SHERIFF.	
Cronister,	4,690
Miller,	4,715
TREASURER.	
Kline,	4,834
Weaver,	4,462
COMMISSIONERS.	
Riddle,	4,849
Fisher,	4,708
Heckman,	4.444

For Register, Recorder, Auditor, Surveyor, and Coroner, we have been unable to secure the vote cast.

The Republicans elected the County Surveyor, two Auditors and Coroner.

The county gave a majority for McKinley of over 200. This is the result of the bolt of the gold Democrats.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following is the number of electoral votes received by the presidential candidates:

M'KINLEY.	
Connecticut,	6
Illinois,	24
Iowa,	13
Maine,	6
Maryland,	8
Massachusetts,	15
Michigan,	14
Minnesota,	9
New Hampshire,	4
New Jersey,	10
New York,	36
Ohio,	23
Pennsylvania,	32
Rhode Island,	4
Vermont,	4
Wisconsin,	12
BRYAN.	
Alabama,	11
Arkansas,	8
Colorado,	4
Florida,	4
Georgia,	13
Idaho,	3
Louisiana,	8
Mississippi,	9
Montana,	3
Nevada,	3
North Carolina,	11
South Carolina,	9
Texas,	15
Utah,	3
Virginia,	12
Washington,	4
Wyoming,	3
Kansas,	10
Missouri,	17
North Dakota,	3
DOUBTFUL.	
Kentucky,	13
West Virginia,	6
Tennessee,	12
South Dakota,	4
Oregon,	4
Nebraska,	8
Indiana,	15
Delaware,	3
California,	9

Religious Services.

Rev. F. F. Christine will preach in the Presbyterian church at Spring Mills, next Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and at Centre Hall at 2.30 p. m.

—Wanted—Potatoes, corn and pork, in exchange for harness, wheels, hardware or repairing.

W. W. Boob, Centre Hall.

RESULT IN DOUBT

M'KINLEY'S ELECTION NOT CERTAIN AT A LATE HOUR.

The Late Returns Do not Place McKinley in the White House.—Republican Demonstrations Cut Short.

BRYAN IS ELECTED—that was the news last night and this, Thursday, morning.

The following dispatch was sent out from Chicago last night, which gives most encouraging news: "The returns this evening indicate that Bryan will carry all of the states west of the Missouri river, and south of the Ohio and Potomac, which without Maryland and Delaware, make 209 votes. Delaware is still in doubt, but we are sure of one elector, which makes 210. Added to this Michigan, 14 votes, or Indiana 15 votes, and it insures Bryan's election.

"The claims of the Republicans were based on the reports from the cities. Now that we are hearing from the country the situation is rapidly changing."

The New York Journal this Thursday morning does not concede the election of M'Kinley.

National Chairman Jones yesterday afternoon telegraphed Bryan that his defeat is not certain and that he believed he was elected if the falsifying of the returns is prevented.

Returns had come in in favor of McKinley that now turn up for Bryan.

We have a telephone message that this morning's Philadelphia papers report Bryan's election as likely.

This morning's Harrisburg Patriot is full of crowing roosters over a possibility of Bryan's election.

A private message to the Reporter this morning claims 204 electors for Bryan already sure, needing only 20 more to elect him and prospects are he will get them under correct returns.

States that were reported for McKinley on Wednesday morning have since turned up for Bryan. Of these Chairman Jones now claims for Bryan West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky.

The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph, a staunch McKinley organ, says that already at 10.30 a. m., on Wednesday, that McKinley's election was not a certainty.

IF BRYAN IS ELECTED THERE WILL BE NO STEALING OF THE PRESIDENCY like in 1876. And if Mark-hanna attempts it he may be hung as high as Mark-haman.

No More 1876 Steal!

Boro Vote.

The boro did well Tuesday, and the following was the vote cast:

M'Kinley,	35
Bryan,	81
Arnold,	21
Spangler,	93
Womelsdorff,	15
Curtin,	36
Schofield,	85
Foster,	95
Miller,	38
Cronister,	75
Kline,	43
Weaver,	73
Rickard,	31
Rumberger,	85
Fisher,	33
Harper,	80
Riddle,	41
Fisher,	33
Heckman,	80
Meyer,	76
Fink,	33
Wagner,	32
Hess,	82
Keister,	82
Cleaver,	31
Wetzel,	85
Locke,	33
Livin,	83

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

Some Reading that Will Prove Interesting to Young Mothers.—How to Guard Against the Disease.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

LINDEN HALL.

Breezy Batch of News from Our Neighboring Town.

Quite a number of our enthusiastic silverites attended the Democratic rally at Bellefonte Saturday evening, and when the return train came to our station the cheers for Bryan and free silver were deafening.

Election day passed off quietly here as our people go to Boalsburg to cast their vote. Much enthusiasm was shown throughout the campaign.

Mrs. James Ross, Sr. is confined to her room with rheumatism.

Lizzie Zeigler is very ill with inflammation of the stomach.

Valerie Gettig left Monday morning for State College, where she expects to remain a few weeks.

Mrs. Ada Runkle of Centre Hall, visited at the home of Mr. Searson last week.

Lloyd Brown was to Aaronsburg on Saturday to pay his aged mother a visit.

Frank Bible and wife and daughter Lizzie, of Centre Hill, were guests of Wm. Bible on Sunday.

Wm. Zeigler, accompanied by Miss Mary Hettinger paid a visit to the latters parents at Egg Hill Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Wilson and son Leonard moved from the tenant house on the Leonard Rhone farm, into Mrs. J. T. Ross' house on High street, on Thursday last.

Rev. C. H. Goodling preached a very able sermon to an appreciative audience Sunday afternoon; subject "Lot's Choice."

Mrs. Amanda Spangler, accompaby her mother, Mrs. Michael Willow, of Centre Hall, were in our vicinity Monday.

Ex-Sheriff Ishler, of Bellefonte, was noticed in our community one day last week.

David Snyder entertained his brother from Centre Hall Sunday.

Jonathan Tressler and family, of Oak Hall, were guests at the home of Ezra Tressler Saturday.

Mrs. J. W. Keller visited her brother, H. Miller, at Rebersburg a few days last week.

Daniel Hess and wife are entertaining some of their many friends at their hospitable mansion.

J. B. Wagner, of Tusseyville, is now assisting station agent Bradford and will learn telegraphy.

George Markle, of Pine Hall moved in with Mrs. Markle's brother, Geo. Rossman, east of town. Mr. Rossman will in the course of a few weeks move into his own home near Pleasant Gap, which is nearing completion.

COBURN.

Election Well Attended Tuesday and a Good Vote Out for Bryan.

Mr. Long and wife, of near Spring Mills, were visiting at the home of Reuben Boyer on Sunday.

Mrs. George Kauffman and Mrs. Lutz, of Zion, spent Sunday and Monday at this place, the guests of J. F. Garthoff.

A. J. Campbell and his son Edward, who are staying at Shamokin, came home last Saturday; they will return again after hearing the returns of the election.

Peter Kessler and wife and Miss Katie Meyer, of Rebersburg, were visiting friends at this place on Saturday.

One hundred and thirty-seven tickets were sold at this station last Saturday to persons attending the Democratic meeting at Bellefonte.

All hallow e'en passed off very quietly here last Saturday evening; nothing of importance having been disturbed, with the exception of a few wagons; Reuben Boyer's spring wagon was perched high upon a tie pile on Sunday morning.

Guisewite's bear thought of going on a rampage on hallow e'en night; he tore his chain and made his way into his master's garden and munched his cabbage in great shape; after doing a lot of other mischief he quietly made his way to the hotel porch, and remained there till morning. When Luther stirred about on Sunday morning he was serprised to see bruin in his new quarters; he forthwith went over to him and captured his bearship and again put him in durance vile. The only wonder is that the bear did not make his escape to the woods.

The election on Tuesday was well attended, nearly all the voters having come out to assert their rights at the polls. Two hundred and thirty-eight votes were cast in Penn township; two hundred and five were cast for Bryan and twenty-four for McKinley—almost 16 to 1.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

THE NEWS.

A report has reached Paris, Texas, that three men were murdered in a boat on Red River, a few miles below Arthur City. No details are obtainable.——The National Household Economics Association has elected officers at Milwaukee, Wis., as follows: President, Dr. Mary Green, Charlotte, Mich; recording secretary, Mrs. Marguerite Phillip, Charlotte, Mich.; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen F. Marshal, Chicago.——The steamship Havel, from Europe to New York, brought $1,235,000 in gold.——Monmouth township, Warren county, Ill., has completed 3,000 feet of brick pavement, the first hard country road ever put down in the United States. The brick is single course, laid on six inches of sand, supported on each side by two and one-half feet of crushed stone. The cost will be less than $5,000 a mile.——A disastrous collision happened on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway at Wapakoneta, Ohio. The through fast freight train ran into three loaded oil car tanks, which were left on the main track by the local freight train. The freight train was set on fire, destroying it and about 12 loaded cars. The engineer, fireman and brakeman cannot be found and are supposed to be in the ruins. The fire occurred near the Manhattan Oil Company's pumping station, to which the flames spread. It will be a total loss.

The Supreme Court of Columbus, O., granted Romulus Cotell, the murderer of the Stone family, indefinite postponement of execution pending a new trial.——Alexander and Edward Day, brothers, living near Cassville, Wis., quarrelled over a trival matter and Edward shot Alexander dead. The murderer was arrested.——Edward Hughson, convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, was sentenced to be electrocuted at Dannemora, N. Y., during the week commencing December 14.——The executive warrant on which Edward E. Wilson, a Boston commission merchant, was arrested as a fugitive from justice at the request of Kansas City authorities, has been revoked by Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott, and the sureties on Wilson's bail recognizance were discharged by Judge Allen in the Superior Court.——The San Francisco Post says that the effect of transfer of artillery troops at the Presidio leaves the latter reservation with no one competent to handle artillery defenses constructed at the Presidio. The Government has spent over $3,000,000 on these guns and defense works, which are now virtually neglected.

Gen. Morton C. Hunter died of paralysis. He was the most honored citizen of Bloomington, and was distinguished both in civil and military life. He was the hero of Snodgrass Hill, and saved the day at Chickamauga.——The Adam B. Smith Co., of Saratoga, N. Y., dry goods has been levied upon on an execution for $17,000 in favor of Tefft, Weller & Co., New York City.——The expert commission which was appointed by direction of Congress to visit the seal islands and make a scientific inquiry into the condition of the seal herds of the North Pacific and Bering Sea has returned to this country, and their report is now nearly complete.

The University of California is to be made richer by $4,000,000 in gifts from various persons, chief among whom is Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, widow of the millionaire Senator from California.——By the running away of a mine-car on the Midvalley Colliery Railroad, Shamokin, Peter Gullick, a miner, was killed, his brains being dashed out against a telegraph pole. John H. Hubiot, Andrew Gerber, James Trewitt and Michael Dutchke laborers, sustained injuries that may prove fatal. The runaway car crashed into several loaded cars at the foot of a steep decline.——The joint select committee created at the last session of Congress to investigate and report upon the question of the use of alcohol free of tax in the manufacture and arts will assemble in Washington soon after the middle of November for the purpose of formulating a report to Congress. This will be accompanied by the draft of a law which will place domestic industries on as favorable a basis as similar industries in foreign countries. During their sessions in Washington hearings will probably be given in order to supplement the information obtained through interrogatories to be sent out.——The call for the next annual Farmer's National Congress was issued by President B. F. Clayton, of Indianola, Iowa, and Secretary John M. Stahl, of Chicago. The congress will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., November 10-13. The regular delegates from each State are one from each congressional district and two at large, appointed by the Governor. The heads of all agricultural colleges and State agricultural boards are members of the congress by virtue of their offices.

The British steamer Alene, Captain Zeiders, which arrived from Port Limon at New York, brought Capt. Chas. F. Bunker and six of the crew of the Boston steamer F. T. Driskow, which was dismasted in the hurricane which swept over the North Atlantic on October 11 and was abandoned almost waterlogged on October 25 in latitude 32 degrees 15 minutes, longitude 75 degrees 50 minutes, when the Alene's boat took off the crew.——The whaling bark John Winthrop has returned to the port of San Francisco after an absence of thirty-one months, during the greater portion of which time she was within the Arctic circle. There is not a barrel of oil in her hold or a pound of whalebone, and Captain A. T. Simmons' logbook shows only hard luck.——In the United States Court of Appeals at St. Paul opinion was rendered by Judge Sanborn in the case of the Adams Electric Railway Company against the Lindell Railway Company, of St. Louis. The court holds that the Sprague electric motor is not an infringement.——Judge James W. Locke, in the United States Court, at Jacksonville, Fla., ordered a postponement of the sale of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway until the first Monday in March, 1897. The sale was to have taken place November 2, but the complainant, the Pennsylvania Company, for insurance on lives and granting annuities, petitioned for the change "on account of the disordered condition of the money market."——Elevators A and B, of the Pacific Elevator Company, at the intersection of Hines street and the North Branch of the Chicago river, were destroyed by fire. The loss is about $1,000,000.

The Swedish government has decided to ask the next Riksdag for credits for money to build warships and begin the fortification of the Gulf of Bothnia.

BY HIGHWAYMEN.

A Woman killed and Her Husband Wounded.

HELD UP BY MEN IN A WOOD.

The Woman's Love For a Few Trinkets Costs Her Her Life—Robbers Take Deliberate Aim.—The Place's Reputation.

A Special despatch from Norristown, Pa. says:—A terrible tragedy and highway robbery took place at half-past 6 o'clock Wednesday evening in upper Merion Township on the outskirts of Bridgeport. The victim was Mrs. Emma Kaiser, wife of Charles Kaiser, Jr., of this borough. She and her husband were returning from a pleasure drive in a one-horse buggy, when near the old Crooked Lane School House, a lonesome locality fringed by thick woods, two men jumped from ambush and seized the horse's head.

When the horse was brought to a standstill the men demanded money and valuables. Kaiser at once handed over his pocketbook, but the robbers, not content with that, compelled him to alight and cooley proceeded to relieve him of his watch, penknife and jewelry. Mrs. Kaiser was next asked to deliver up her valuables. In complying with the request she extended her purse, but asked that she be allowed to retain some small amount and a few trinkets she valued as souvenirs.

Her reluctance to make an immediate transfer of the money and her petitions for generous treatment were cut short by a pistol ball. The robber who was next to her raised his revolver and taking deliberate aim at his helpless victim discharged the weapon. The ball struck its mark, piercing her left temple and crashing through her head. Without a groan she fell back a corpse. With fiendish devilitry the robber then discharged his pistol at the husband, who was shot through the biceps muscle of the left arm. The robbers then ran for the woods and disappeared.

Crazed with pain and fright and frantic with grief, Kaiser called lustily for help, not knowing which way to turn in that strange and isolated spot. Frank S. Mancill, of Norristown, appeared on the scene five minutes after the murder. He was acquainted with Kaiser and induced him to reenter the carriage and drive his wife to a nearby physician, under the pretext that Mrs. Kaiser had only fainted.

Arriving at Dr. C. H. Mann's office in Bridgeport the suspicions of the husband that his wife was a corpse were confirmed by that physician, who then turned his attention to caring for the wounded arm.

The amount of booty secured was forty dollars, which Mrs. Kaiser had in her pocketbook, two gold watches, a diamond shirt stud and a small amount of money which Kaiser had in his purse.

The cene of the robbery and murder is the exact spot where the two Hungarian women say they saw a bicyclist stabbed and carried away one day last Summer. Persons who were disposed not to give credence to that occurrence are now regarding the murder of the unknown bicyclist as probable.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Maine railroads are giving more of the crossing tending jobs to women.

A house in Bradford, Mass., was said to have been moved three feet from it original position by the wind of the late storm.

In one house in Nashua, N. H., every one of the families who have lived in the house during the eight years have had scarlet fever.

Decatur county (Ga.) farmers who planted tobacco instead of cotton have been well repaid for the change. Some of them got $300 for their crops per acre.

A Hollis (N. H.) man recently received a letter containing $200, which the unknown writer said he had stolen from the Hollis man while the latter was in business in Boston years ago.

An enterprising Vernon county (Mo.) contractor is credited with something of a record-breaking performance in his line of work. He has completed sixteen county bridges there within a period of eight weeks.

One of the greatest lead prospects ever discovered in the mineral district was struck at a depth of 10 feet in Dueneweg, Me., the other day. Solid chunks of lead weighing 75 to 100 pounds each are being taken out.

A Bangor (Me.) man was sitting in a local drug store recently when he caught a faint whiff of smoke that smelled as though it came from burning woolen. He got up and looked around, but could find no blaze. As soon as he was seated again the odor was again perceptible. He repeated this operation several times, and at last he discovered that he had been sitting on a spot where the sun was brought to a focus by the water bottles in the pharmacist's window. The rays focussed in different places on his back as he changed position, and burned little holes each time.

FATAL BULL FIGHT.

Picador Pierced and Mangled by an Infuriated Brute.

A bull fight, with fatal results, occurred at Norgales, Sonora, Ariz., and for a short time caused a panic in the audience.

One of the bulls becoming more enraged than usual at these rather tame fights, rushed about the arena goring everything within its reach. A horse was disemboweled. A picador, Jose Angulo, in an attempt to place a thorn in the side of the wild animal, was caught on one of his long horns, which pierced him like a sword. He was tossed and fell to the ground bleeding and mangled, where the beast held him between his horns and bit and pawed him.

He was frightfully injured and died a few minutes later. There was intense excitement in the audience, and at one time it was on the verge of a panic, but was quieted by the killing of the bull.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Pedestrians were horrified to see a man on his back, clinging to the brake chain, dragged under a trolley car on Market Street, Chester. The man was Motorman R. Hyland, and he narrowly escaped with his life. He had attempted to put on the brake as he approached the P. W. & B. crossing when the lock slipped and he was thrown off the car. He fell in front of the moving car and with rare presence of mind grasped the brake chain. His absence from the car was not missed for some time, when the rear brake was put on and the car stopped. Hyland was taken out from beneath the car quite badly bruised and cut and his clothing torn in shreds.

A "head-on" collision occurred on the Reading & Columbia branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, near Cordelia Station, three miles from Columbia. Through a misunderstanding of train orders two freight trains came together, badly wrecking both engines. Fireman John Hartman, was painfully injured, his condition, however, is not serious. Fortunately the engineers saw each other's lights while still some distance off, and managed to check the speed of their trains.

The deputy State veterinarian examined the cattle of the Forrest Stock Farm of Robert Holmes, three miles south of Birdsboro, and condemned thirteen Holstein cows as being afflicted with tuberculosis.

The official also visited the farm of Joseph Clemmer, at Douglassville, and ordered the killing of four Alderney cows.

D. Goodlack, a Slavonian, was killed by the engine drawing the early train out of Wilkes-Barre over the Wilkes-Barre & Eastern Railroad. He was picking coal on the tracks near Brookside, and it is supposed that on account of the heavy fog did not see the train approaching.

Samuel Welsh, aged 19 years, was perhaps fatally injured by accidentally shooting himself with a shot gun. He was about to shoot at a rat when, while taking aim, his foot slipped, causing him to fall in such a position that as the gun whent off the contents entered his right side, penetrating the ribs and tearing the side of the body in a frightful manner. His recovery is doubtful.

A runaway team with a load of lumber was dashing across Main Street, Wyalusing, when a wheel struck the curb, suddenly stopping the wagon, but sending a plank crashing through a plate glass show window in Hallock's jewelry store. A clerk, seeing the missile, jumped out of its path, broken glass, clocks and other articles being scattered about the place he had just occupied.

George B. Mackey, ex-assistant postmaster of Allegheny, was indicted by the Grand Jury in the United States District Court, charged with having embezzled $180 Government funds while in office.

Mr. Mackey says the shortage is merely technical and can easily be explained.

An execution against the "Morning Republican" was placed in the hands of Sheriff Ingram, West Chester, and it is understood that the paper will be sold this week. The execution creditor is Samuel Hall, of Philadelphia, and his claim is for $6600.

The parents of Clara Pifer, the 6-year old girl who was killed at the Trenton cut-off crossing in Plymouth Township at the same time Artist Hovenden met his death, were awarded $1400 in court at Norristown.

The inquest into the deaths of Mrs. Harriet C. Walker and her daughter, Mabel Walker, was concluded at Pittsburg and failed to solve the mystery of their taking off except to establish that they were poisoned. None of the theories advanced a murder, suicide or accidental death were sustained by the evidence produced, making the case more mysterious than ever. It was established that the supposed poisonous tea was pure, as were other eatables in the house. The dying depositions of the women were read. They blamed the tea for their illness.

The verdict rendered declared the two women came to their death through poison.

A house and barn at Newton Square owned by Dr. J. D. Thomas and occupied by Charles Essay, were burned. Martin Ryan who has been working for Essay, was arrested on the charge of being implicated in starting the fire. He claims he is innocent.

RAIDED TOWN OF CARNEY.

Armed Bandits Plundered Many Citizens and Public Buildings.

Full particulars have just been received of the raid of the little town of Carney, about twenty miles east of Gutnrie, Okla. About 9 o'clock Saturday night six masked and heavily armed outlaws, supposed to have been headed by the notorious "Dynamite Dick," one of the associates of the Daltons and Bill Doolan, rode into the place and literally "held up" the town.

Carney is a town of about 300 people. The robbers entered the village from the north, with a great show of firearm. Two of the outlaws entered the general store of R. Fouts and compelled him and his son to open the safe. After securing about $300 from them they bound both the father and son, threw them upon horses, and carried them about two miles out of town, where they tied them to a tree.

In the meantime the rest of the gang had entered the postoffice, but failing to secure anything of value, they raided the hotel, compelling the proprietor and several traveling men who were stopping there to turn over their money, watches, and jewelry. Several smaller stores were also raided. Before entering Carney the outlaws had taken the precaution to cut the telephone wires leading to Chandler, so that there might be no chance of a failure. During the raid the bandits kept up a fusillade of bullets in all directions, terrorizing the inhabitants so that very little effort was made to resist the raiders.

It was some time after the bandits had left before order could be restored and an organized pursuit begun. Finally, after considerable delay, about 100 armed men began the chase. The pursuers were divided into three bands, and went into different directions. Saturday morning a band of four men, believed to have been members of the gang that raided Carney, appeared at Mulhall, held up a livery stable keeper, and compelled him to supply them with a relay of fresh horses. Several United States Marshals headed by Deputy Colcord, are in pursuit.

MINE HORROR.

An Explosion of Gas Costs About Twelve Lives.

A TALE ONLY HALF TOLD.

Two of the Heroes Succumbed to the Deadly Fire Damp, While Searching for the Bodies of Other Victims.

A special despatch from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., says:—A terrible explosion of gas occurred in No. 3 mine of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, in South Wilkes-Barre, between 1 and 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Six men are known to be dead and three injured.

It is not yet known how many men were in the mine at the time of the explosion, but 12 are reported missing and, it is believed, all of them have perished.

The cause of the explosion will possibly never be known.

The mine was idle for the day. Usually there are from 400 to 500 men employed in the mines. Had they all been at work when the explosion occurred the loss of life would have been fearful. The only men in the mine were the company hands and the fire bosses, who were at work in the rock tunnel, changing the air course.

David Williams, driver boss, was at the head of the slope, 500 feet away, when the explosion occurred, and was hurled some distance and injured. He was the only one in that vicinity who escaped alive.

The explosion was so severe that it was plainly felt at the mouth of the shaft. The roof of the fan house was blown off and all the airways and brattice inside were wrecked and blown away. The alarm was promptly given and hundreds of men, women and children rushed to the head of the shaft. The grief of the womankind, who had husbands, sons or brothers in the mine, was heartrending.

The work of organizing rescue gangs was begun without delay. It was a perilous undertaking, as the sequel proved, but no man faltered. Fire Boss Wm. R. Jones and Assistant Mine Foreman John Joseph selected the men for the first party, and themselves led the way. All were overcome by the dread after-damp, but not until they had found Driver Boss David Williams.

All except Joseph succeeded in reaching the foot of the shaft, and were removed to the surface, but the old fire boss, Wm. R. Jones, succumbed to the deadly fire-damp and died in half an hour after being brought out, despite the efforts of Drs. Stewart and Petty, who did their utmost to revive him. John Joseph, the other hero, became separated from the first party, and the second rescuing party found his body and removed it to the surface.

Superintendent Lawall and other officials of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company were early on the scene and did all in human power to aid the men below. Large streams of water were sent down the shaft to establish a temporary air current while the work of rescue was in progress. Lawall believes there may be six men inside yet, but an old miner insists there are 12. It is the general supposition that all are dead.

On March 2, 1890, in the same colliery, eight men were imprisoned and died before they could be reached by the rescuing party. The accident occurred a little after 4 P. M., and was caused by an explosion of gas. A feeder was ignited by the naked lamp of a driver boy named Jameson, the coal was set on fire, and it was not extinguished until the mines were flooded.

PELAGIC SEALING.

The American Commission Favors Its Total Suspension.

The expert commission which was appointed by direction of Congress to visit the sea islands and make a scientific inquiry into the condition of the seal herds of the North Pacific and Bering sea has returned to this country.

The United States commissioners, Messrs. Jordan, Lucas and Stejneger, were accompanied by a British commission, composed of Messrs. D'Arcy, Thompson and Maccoun. The two commissions will make independent reports to their respective governments.

The American commissioners favor a total suspension of pelagic sealing if possible, and while it is hardly probable that the British would be willing to concede this much, it is believed they may be disposed to recommend further restrictions upon pelagic sealing, either by extending the boundaries of the closed zone, lengthening the close season, or both. The Russian and Japanese governments, having seals of their own to protect, are interesting themselves on the United States side of the case.

ENTOMBED 28 HOURS.

Bernard McNeeney Was Saved by a Mass of Timbers from Being Smothered.

Bernard McNeeney, a laborer, was entombed in a trench 20 feet deep in Newark N. J. He was taken out alive at 6 o'clock P. M., after having been buried twenty-eight hours.

During all that time a gang of men were incessantly at work in the attempt to extricate him, and fifty men, under the supervison of experts, were engaged in the rescue. Sufficient liquid nourishment to keep Mc. Neeney alive was sent down to him through a gas pipe.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the rescuers uncoverd his head and it was found that he was standing erect among a mass of timbers, which had kept the earth from smothering him. The danger of a further cavein was imminent and the rescuers had to work so slowly and carefully that McNeeney, fearing they would leave him altogether, began wailing piteously. He was sent to the hospital, where it was found that he had sustained no injury beyond that of shock.

LABOR'S PROGRESS.

Ohio has 17,500 oil wells.
Australia has 3,379 Americans.
Toledo carpet layers organized.
America has 30,000 bookkeepers.
London has 4,500 flower makers.
In China labor unions are growing.
Washington detectives use bicycles.
There are 9,174 union cigar factories.
Boston garment workers won a strike.
Buffalo has an Italian labor union.
The Krupp works has 1,500 furnaces.
Paris department stores board employes.
Grand Rapids is to have a central union.
America now has 1,000,000 trade unionists.
New York has 1,500 A. D. T. messenger boys.
Baltimore is to have a credit men's association.
City laborers in Adelaide, Australia, get $1.66 a day.
Washington stonemasons want alien labor prohibited.
Fall River Unionists protest against working overtime in a textile mill.
Kansas City union stereotypers must not work more than six days a week.
Detroit machinery workers won a strike for a minimum wage of $2.50 a day.
The convention of retail liquor dealers at Duluth decided to handle only union cigars.
A Catholic priest addressed a mass meeting at Manistree, Mich., and advocated unionism.
The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has paid out since its organization $3,311,989,89 in sick and death benefits.
The first international convention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers of America was held at Detroit last week.
All night cars, free transfers, illuminated signs, lower steps and other improvements are guaranteed by the consolidation of Cincinnati street railways.
Windsor (Canada) union bricklayers struck for the discharge of Americans. The latter were union men, but the Canadians insisted that they must join the Canadian union.
In New South Wales, Australia, it has been suggested that if the free postage of newspapers in the colony were discontinued the department would soon become self-supporting.
The problem of State railways appear to have become successfully solved in New South Wales, where the annual report of the Railway Commissioners shows that the total traffic earnings from the colonial railways and tramways amounted to £3,109,589, and the expenditure to £1,788,171, leaving a balance after paying working expenses of £1,321,427.
At Paris the great department stores have a medical service for their employes, which includes an infirmary and outings in the country or at the seashore. In addition, when a man or woman completes seven years of service at the Louvre, a sum of 1,000 francs is credited to him in the pension fund, and afterwards 200 francs a year up to his fiftieth year of service.

CABLE SPARKS

Dr. William Campion president of Queen's College, Cambridge, England, is dead.

The Spanish colony at Buenos Ayres has raised $2,000,000 with which to present to Spain a new cruiser.

The London grand jury indicted Lady Scott, mother-in-law of Earl Russell, who is charged by the Earl with criminal libel.

Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, proposes a grand defensive league of the Anglo-Saxon races to secure the peace of the world.

The missionary ship Day Spring has been wrecked on a rock north of New Caledonia Island. Nine persons are supposed to have perished.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco, were held in $150,000 bail for trial in London on the charge of shoplifting.

The town of Kuroff, in the government of Lublin, Russian Poland, has been almost totally destroyed by fire and 3,000 persons are left homeless.

A drought has occurred in the Northern part of South Australia, as a result of which the harvest is a total failure. Numbers of farmers are destitute.

Rebels in the Philippine Islands are reported to have hanged several priests, roasted others to death, and tortured others to death by cutting off portions of their bodies piecemeal.

A party of Austrian scientists, headed by Baron Foulton von Norbeck, engaged in making investigations in the Solomon Islands, were attacked by natives and the Baron and three others were killed.

The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar in which the British fleet defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets, was celebrated in London. The celebration was looked upon as a reminder to France and Germany that England has been able to make herself respected in the past.

WENT ASHORE IN A FOG.

Steamer Arago Runs Aground and Twelve People Were Drowned.

The steamer Arago, plying between Coos Bay and San Francisco, went ashore in a heavy fog just north of Coos Bay jetty, near where the whaleback Whitmore was lost in attempting to land a boatload of passengers.

Twelve were drowned, four passengers and eight of the crew.

The accident occurred during a heavy fog. What is left of the steamer to be seen is two spars projecting upon the ocean beach. The survivors were brought to Empire City on the tug Columbia. None of the bodies of the lost were recovered.

The Arago was built by the Union Iron Works in 1885. Her gross tonage is placed at 947 tons. The craft has long been in the coasting trade, and is one of the best known boats of this sort.

SNEEZED HIS EYE OUT.

A Man Took a Pinch of Snuff With Strange Results.

Charles Doran, a business man of Glendale, Ohio, took a pinch of snuff for a cold, and so severe was the result of sneezing that the inferior oblique muscle of the left eye was ruptured, and, as he continued to sneeze, the exertion forced the eye out of its socket.

The eye has been replaced and bandaged so that it cannot fall out again. The doctor believes the eye is not destroyed.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

Eight People Crushed in a Railroad Collision.

RESULT OF DISOBEDIENCE.

An Excursion Train Containing Grand Army Veterans and Their Families Crashes Into an Accommodation—Several Cars Telescoped.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says: Shortly before ten o'clock Sunday forenoon two passenger trains on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, collided nearly opposite Windsor Station, about thirteen miles from this city, instantly killing eight persons and injuring more than thirty, three of whom will probably die.

The collision occurred between the second section of an excursion train bound West and the Frisco Valley Park accommodation, eastbound.

From what can be learned the accident was the result of disobedience, or neglect of orders, on the part of the excursion train crew who should have remained at Spring Park for orders, and let the accommodation through.

Filled With Old Soldiers.

The excursion train was the second section of a special bound for St. James, Mo., one hundred miles from St. Louis, where the Missouri Home for Aged Veterans was dedicated under the auspices of the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps. The first section had gone through safely, and the second, which consisted of eleven coaches heavily laden with G. A. R. men, their wives and children left St. Louis about 9 o'clock. According to J. D. Dishman, the telegraph operator and station agent at Spring Park, it should have stopped at that place. Instead of doing so, the second section passed by the station, and soon after met the accommodation coming down grade at full speed. Engineer Hohl, of the accommodation, was not aware that the second section was on the road, and in trying to make the switch at Kirkwood, crushed into the ill-fated train in a cut, just thirteen miles from the St. Louis Union Station. There was only one car, a combination baggage and coach, on Engineer Hohl's train, but the collision was terrific, both engines being demolished and a number of cars telescoped. The wreckage was piled high on the track, and above the sound of escaping steam, could be heard the cries of the frightened and injured passengers.

Next to the engine of the excursion train was the commissary car, filled with refreshments. Barney McKenna was in charge of edibles, and with him was his fourteen-year-old daughter, Maud. Both were instantly killed, being scalded and crushed. A number of passengers, mostly young men, were grouped around the temporary counter, eating and drinking. Almost all were either killed or injured. This and the next car, in which were seventy passengers, suffered the worst, and most of the killed and injured were taken from them. Engineer Hohl, of the accommodation, which was running on time, was killed, and his fireman, Frank Hasler, badly wounded.

Immediately after the wreck occurred people began to come in from all directions on wheels, in buggies and wagons, and on foot, and within an hour after the accident thousands could be seen grouped around the pile of debris. No wrecking train was available, but everybody turned to and in a short time had rescued the injured and taken out the dead. Doctors came from surrounding towns, hurried to the scene and rendered what assistance they could to the suffering who were transported to places of safety. All the medical resources of St. Louis were placed at the disposal of the Frisco Railroad. Dr. Starklof, the city physician, set out for the scene of the wreck with a corps of assistants and ambulances, but owing to the delay experienced, their services were not needed.

HOLD-UP ON THE ALTON.

Four Masked Bandits Rob the Express Car Safe.

A special from Kansas City, Mo., says: A passenger and express train on the Chicago and St. Louis at seven o'clock, was held up and robbed by four masked men Friday evening at Blue Springs Cut, between Independence and Glendale, Mo. The scene of the robbery is less than twenty miles distant from Kansas City. The train was flagged at the cut. While two of the robbers stood guard over the passenger coaches, the other two covered the conductor, engineer and fireman with their pistols, and compelled them to go to the express car. There the robbers commanded the messenger to open the door of the car, threatening to break in the doors should he refuse.

After some delay the robbers were admitted to the car. They compelled the messenger to open the safe, and extracted from it several packages. Having secured the packages, the robbers left the train and entered the woods. Though several shots were fired no one was injured. The train proceeded to Independence, and information of the robbery was telegraphed from there. A deputy sheriff and posse left Independence at once, and a squad of policemen were detailed from here, but it is thought the bandits are now safely out of the way. There have been three hold-ups in the Blue Springs Cut. The James gang held up a train there in 1881.

The express messenger, however, had surmised what the trouble was. While the bandits had been demanding admission he had quickly opened the safe, taken out the money packages and tossed them into a chicken coop, and when he finally admitted the robbers to the car and opened the safe for them the strong box contained but two or three packages of jewelry. Even at the point of the robbers' pistols and Winchesters the messenger insisted that he carried no currency. Taking the very little booty at hand, the outlaws uncoupled the engine, jumped aboard and pulled out, having held up the train without having fired a shot.

A HUNDRED-CENT DOLLAR

THAT IS WHAT IT WOULD BE UNDER FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

A Diminishing Currency Causes Universal Distress—Free Coinage Would Bring Rising Prices and Prosperity For All Our People.

The following able address on the money question was made by Mr. Hugh E. McLaughlin before the Fordham Bimetallic Union, of New York City:

The American people are to-day in the middle of a campaign, the most important perhaps in the political history of this country, and of unprecedented interest and concern to every citizen of these United States. Just as in old colonial days the people rose up and threw off the yoke of their oppressor and declared without fear of consequences that they were free and independent, so to-day our people are again aroused and sooner or later, whether at the coming election or not, are going to proclaim to the world that this is not only a free country in the individual and personal rights of citizenship, but what is of almost equal importance, that it will be financially free, and that within the boundaries of these United States every man will be equal to his fellow man, having equal rights and privileges and equal protection. They intend once and for all to tell the plutocrats and money kings of this country and of England that this Government will no longer tolerate the unfair advantage that they have so long enjoyed over the laborer, the farmer and all producers of wealth.

In 1776 the farmers and the masses of the people, the real sinew and strength of the Nation, made up the armies, fought their country's battles and brought about its final triumph and independence, while the higher class, the so-called aristocracy, were conniving and plotting at the downfall and failure of their more patriotic countrymen. They were the Tories then in the dark days of the Revolution, and to-day the same class are the Tories in this battle of the ballots, and are crying aloud that this revolution, like the one of '76, is unpatriotic and even dishonest, and is only the wild dream of the rabble and the dangerous mob. But that mob brought about, by their bravery and patriotism, the liberty of their country, now grown to be the greatest in the world, and again the people, whom the money kings denounce as a mob, are about to effect another triumph over their oppressors, and will inaugurate the greatest era of prosperity that this country has ever experienced.

We wish to show to the followers of our opponents that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would be to their best interests. If any man finds that he is better off under the gold standard, if he sees that he is becoming richer as his money appreciates, that as money grows every day scarcer his is getting more valuable and will buy more, then let him advocate aloud that system that gives him this undeserved and unfair advantage over his fellow man, but let him not turn in his arrogance on those who wish to establish a standard that will not appreciate and cause the fall of prices and property and all commodities; let him not turn on those who will establish a system that will make a dollar the same ten years hence that it is to-day, and, holding himself up as the patriot, declare that the advocates of such a system are un-American and even Anarchists. But we are glad to see that as we are approaching the settlement of this question there is less of that insane cry, for they perceive that the people are not to be fooled any longer, and that argument and facts are having a telling effect, despite their cries of alarm and in some cases their tyrannical threats and coercion.

Every man will admit that rising prices bring prosperity and falling prices distress. When we have a currency that is continually diminishing in volume prices must necessarily decline in order to meet the growing scarcity of money. Now the trouble about this is that our debts and our taxes and other fixed changes do not fall with the fall of prices and property, but on the contrary increase, though not in the number of the dollars, still in the value, of the dollars, as we find it harder to raise money when everything is low-priced. If ten years ago we borrowed a sum of money and are called upon to pay it back to-day, when prices in every article have fallen except those that are held up by trusts, such as meat, coal, gas, etc.; when work is harder to find and whatever property we have will not bring what it would ten years ago, and this state of affairs is brought about by the contraction of money, then I say, we are paying back to the creditor more than we received, and in protesting against this growing evil we hurl back his charge of repudiation. Are we to be called repudiators for protesting against paying our debts in more valuable money than we received? As far as our creditors are concerned, we are simply asking for better prices for our property and our goods, more work and better wages, and we will pay him back in the same number of dollars that we received. If farmers, laborers and debtors are better off, then the creditor too is bound to be benefited, for his would be a detestable position if he prospered only by the distress and hard times of the people. But they say, suppose we lend a thousand dollars to-day and next year when we have free silver and higher prices we are paid back, then our money is less valuable and the debtor is repudinting his debt by paying in dollars that will only buy fifty-three cents' worth of goods.

We answer that prices are not going to rise to par all at once, the volume of money is not going to be doubled in a day for it was not cut in half in a day. it has taken some twenty years to become half what it should be and has effected the decline of prices gradually. The amount of money in circulation will gradually increase and prices slowly rise. Even when prices do reach a much higher scale than at present the expense of living is not going to be doubled. If the amount of wheat in a loaf of bread costing five cents is worth one cent and the price of wheat doubles to two cents, is that any reason why the baker should charge ten cents for the loaf of bread? A suit of clothes that sells at twenty dollars and contains, say two dollars' worth of wool, is not going to cost forty dollars because wool doubles from two to four dollars. The baker may add another cent to his bread and charge six cents instead of five, and if wages go up he might make it seven cents. The clothier can add the two dollars more that he paid for his wool and change his twenty dollar suit to twenty-two, or add another dollar or so on account of higher wages and sell it for twenty-three or four dollars. And so with everything. Higher prices and plenty of money among the people will give plenty of work and good wages, which are synonymous with prosperity. Our opponents tell us, and it is the first time that such a senseless cry has ever been raised in any political campaign, that government cannot fix prices. They endeavor to show us that this Government cannot raise the price of silver to par. In 1844 England fixed the price of gold at about $19.50 per ounce, and offered to buy the gold of the whole world at that price, and what was the result? She succeeded, and did it alone without the assistance of any other Nation, illustrating clearly that commerce is not the only thing that regulates price. In this instance it was price fixed by the Government.

That the business of the world adjusts itself to the arbitrary enactments of government is but the theory of free trade and protection. But to-day all our opponents, whether gold Democrats or Republicans, proclaim that the Government cannot materially change the commercial value of silver.

Our adversaries charge that we will be repudiators. They claim that under free coinage money will depreciate, have less purchasing power and to pay a debt in it that was contracted under the gold standard will be an act of repudiation, as we will be paying in fifty-three cent dollars. We deny this and tell them that our dollar will be a hundred-cent dollar. The United States will make it a legal tender dollar worth one hundred cents and will raise the price of silver, which is now about fifty-three cents, to 100 cents, by making an unlimited demand for a limited supply, and there is no one in the wide world who will sell his silver, if he has any, at fifty-three cents or seventy-three cents, or at any price lower than that which the United States will give. This Government will coin anyone's silver into silver dollars worth 100 cents and that will fix the price. We are told that we will be flooded with the silver of the world, which will drive all our gold from our shores, but this is also a groundless assertion. The gold bugs prophesied that under the Bland act our gold would go abroad, and yet immediately after its passage our stock of gold increased from one hundred and ninety millions to nearly five hundred millions, which clearly shows that silver invariably keeps the gold, while under the gold standard we cannot keep it. We have been witnesses to this fact. We have seen our gold leaving us and going abroad, and we have to issue bonds and borrow money to run the Government, and even now the bankers and brokers have had to make gigantic efforts to get a little of the gold back, as they know another bond issue or a panic would mean Bryan's election.

Now as to the flood of silver. Before entering into any kind of discussion we might answer casually that plenty of silver and no gold is better than no silver and no gold. Now let us see how much silver will make up this flood. The United States produce about forty per cent. of the silver of the world, Mexico about forty more, leaving only twenty per cent. to foreign countries. Mexico is not going to send us any, since she herself holds her mints open to receive it and coin it, and we have remaining, therefore, the twenty per cent. of foreign countries. But the bimetallic, and even the gold countries of the world, use most of this for their own coinage. The flood cannot come, therefore, from the production of the metal.

There are besides $3,500,000,000 of silver in coins outside of this continent. Although it is chiefly subsidiary, being coined on a gold basis and backed up by gold, it is, therefore, as efficient as gold, and foreigners are not going to incur the expense of sending it here and get nothing better for it. On the contrary, they would lose by the transaction, as the prevalent ratio in other countries is 15½ to 1. Ours being 16 to 1, they would lose a half part, or about three cents on the dollar. As to the silver used in the arts, it would not pay to melt down all the silverware of the world, which is, to a large extent, valuable for the labor and skill applied to it, for the mere amount of silver bullion contained therein. Would it be advisable, as some propose, to have free coinage at any other ratio, according to its present unnatural bullion value of 32 to 1?

We are suffering from a contraction of money; the scarcer it is the lower are prices. If we established the ratio of 32 to 1 we would have to call in all the silver that we have already coined at 16 to 1, melt it down and re-coin it at 32 to 1, and cause a shrinkage of one-half the money already in circulation. Two dollars would be made into one, and, instead of getting any relief, we would cause a great scarcity of money and harder times. The amount of silver and gold discovered and produced has never, in the history of man, been too great to supply the demand upon it for coin and other uses. As Carlisle said in '78: "Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry." It would be unwise, therefore, to establish a system that would require a greater production than has ever prevailed. Others again offer to cut the gold dollar in half, leaving the silver intact, and in that way establish the ratio of 32 to 1. They argue there would be no contraction then, rather an expansion. Very good, but then we would have truly, indeed, what they in the same breath are crying against, namely, gold dollars would be depreciated and silver ones appreciated. It would not only tend to cut gold dollars in half, but to one-quarter their present value, because a gold dollar to-day is worth nearly two dollars. They propose to cut it in half and at the same time have free coinage, which, by enlarging the currency, would diminish the appreciated value of gold another half of what was left, and we would have a twenty-five cent gold dollar indeed.

We are against this because we are bi-metallists and we demand a hundred cent gold dollar as well as a hundred cent silver dollar and the free coinage of both. Besides, by the law of supply and demand the present commercial ratio 32 to 1 would fail, as even our opponents must admit, necessitating at every fluctuation a change in the whole financial system of the world. We could not afford to be calling in all our metallic money and have it recoined to a different size and weight every time silver jumped a point or ten points.

The commercial value of silver to-day is 32 to 1, owing to hostile legislation, and no demand for it. But let this powerful Nation proclaim to the world that it will make 16 parts of silver equal to one of gold and coin such silver into legal tender dollars, and the man that takes any less for 371¼ grains of silver than a dollar when we will coin him a dollar for it, must indeed be more foolish than those that raise the cry of the 53 cent dollar.

Gold Standard Not Good for a Nation In Debt.

The United States are eminently a producing Nation. Our natural resources are yet undeveloped, and their abundance and quality are unequalled by any other Nation in the world. In the fiscal year 1894 our exports of domestic products exceeded our imports by $215,210,315. To realize this balance of trade in our favor, we had to sell about twice as many goods as we would have had to sell under bimetallic prices current before 1873. In other words, if we had the same prices in 1894 that existed in 1873 the balance in our favor would have been about $430,420,630 instead of only $215,210,315.

The appreciation of the gold standard has been so great, even from 1890 to 1895, that England, a consuming Nation, on balance of her imports over her exports, realized a profit of about $250,000,000, due to the fall of prices from 1890 to 1895.

In addition to this, we being a debtor Nation, every increase in the purchasing power of the dollar makes heavier our burden. Our National debt in 1866 was $2,827,868,959.46 and in November, 1895, was $1,126,379,106. Taking nine leading staples of the American market we find to our dismay that the balance due last November is greater in purchasing power than the whole original debt was in 1866!

For the American people, producers and debtors, to favor the gold standard, which lessens the price of their products and enhances the value of their debts, would indeed be a most suicidal policy.

A Prediction Verified.

Hicks—Do you believe in presentiments?

Wicks—Yes; something told me only a little while ago that I was going to meet a bore.—Somerville Journal.

MEXICAN SILVER DOLLAR.

If the gold bugs will but state all the facts, they are welcome to all the comfort they can get from the "object lesson" of the Mexican silver dollar.

If Mexico practiced free and unlimited coinage of silver, instead of throwing nearly one-half of her products into the markets of the world as bullion, the price of the bullion would not fix the price of her silver, including coins, as taught by the silver men of Europe and America for the past twenty years.

But Mexico is unable to preserve the coinage value above the bullion value for the following reasons:

Her silver money is in somewhat the same condition as our greenbacks during the War—good for all purposes "except duties on imports and interest on the public debt," and is, therefore, worth less than our full legal tender money, as was the case with our trade dollars of 1873-6. So long as they retained the quality of legal tender they were at par with gold; when the legal tender quality was repealed they became bullion and were worth only bullion price. Also as was true of gold when demonetized by Germany in 1857. It became bullion in that country and the price of the coins fell to bullion price. And in England, at the present moment, the value of English gold coin is three cents an ounce greater than gold bullion. The difference is maintained by the laws of legal tender and receivability in the revenues.

In these respects the Government of Mexico cannot act freely and fully, because of the contract to pay gold on her foreign debt ($180,000,000), which was funded many years ago, when gold and silver were at par, and it was not anticipated that any attempt would be made to demonetize silver in order to double the value of gold, and at which time the Mexican leaders also consented that the interest—as a matter of convenience—should be payable in London and in gold.

Not knowing then, as they have found out since, that there would be any inconvenience they, like our debtors and taxpayers, are paying double what should be justly paid, and therefore Mexico must collect a large portion of her revenues in gold, and discriminate against receiving silver in the revenues of the home country, and thereby limit the legal tender quality of her silver coin.

Therefore, to preserve the coinage of silver above its bullion value, there must be a staple and responsible Government, with a large commerce and vigorous laws of legal tender well enforced, as in the United States, England, France, Germany, and several other countries. In all these essential qualities Mexico is lacking. No parallel can be drawn between the Mexican dollar and the United States full legal tender dollar under free and unlimited coinage as proposed by the Chicago platform.—New York Suburban.

Evil Effect of Falling Prices.

General falling prices mean a contracting volume of money and are destructive of all prosperity, not only in business circles, but also among the people at large. Low prices lessen the margin of profit to the manufacturer and the merchant, and destroy the gains of the producers. This consequent fall in their revenues has its immediate effect upon the other members of society. The wages of laborers fall, the number of men employed diminishes, no new concerns and enterprises are begun and the factories and mills throughout the land are closed. Stagnation, inactivity and paralysis replace the busy hum of labor and industry. The sources of wealth dry up and, in a country where low prices prevail, no one can escape the general pinch of poverty. Aye, even the creditors will ultimately feel it, for the debts due them enhance in value as prices fall, and will finally be sacrificed in their debtors' bankruptcy. All these conditions are in our midst to-day, the direct results of our present financial system. The gold standard has been given a fair trial and has been found wanting. The public confidence and credit of the Nation have been weakened by the present Administration to the extent of $260,000,000 in the maintenance of the present standard. Isn't the continuance of the present gold standard a little too dear and costly for the American people?—New York Suburban.

An English Opinion.

When Bryan's valiant fight against the corrupting money power was opened, Democratic newspapers published a statement made by the London Financial News, of which the following was the pertinent part:

"There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out, for American industry would be protected not only at home, but in every other market."

It bothered the Republicans mightily and at last the scrupulous Republican press, that "Divine Right" section of newspaperdom, sent a message to the Financial News respecting the quotation. The News denied that the statement had ever appeared in its columns. Thereupon representatives of Democratic newspapers were sent to London to look through the Financial News files. They found that the quotation was correct. Since then the Republican party's press has not said a word about the Financial News quotation.

A similar result followed the alleged discovery that Prince Bismarck's letter favoring bimetallism was falsely translated. When the original was published and the Democratic claim that it was genuine thus substantiated, the Republican press relapsed into profound silence on the question.—Madison (N. J.) Democrat.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE WILSON TARIFF LAW.

An Enormous Increase in Our Exports is Conclusive Evidence of the Soundness of the Low Tariff Position—Remarkable Showing.

The statement of this country's total foreign trade during September, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, makes without any question the most remarkable showing, for the autumn season, in the history of American commerce. It was in September, 1891, that the failure of the European and Asiatic wheat crops started the huge export movement of American grain to Europe. Our export record of that year has long been proverbial in the records of United States commerce. Yet, though our total export trade of September, 1891, reached the large figure of $82,954,085, the exports of last month rise materially above them, reaching the quite unprecedented total of $85,098,594. To appreciate the bearing of such a movement on the present situation, comparison with more recent years is necessary. This September export trade of 1896 rises $26,558,531 above that of September, 1895, and $26,059,731 above 1894. When the almost equally remarkable shrinkage in merchandise import trade last month, as compared with previous years, is taken into reckoning, the contrast becomes even more impressive. Our exports of last month exceeded imports by $34,272,889, whereas in the same month of 1895 there was an actual excess of imports reaching $6,765,257. There is little cause for astonishment in the favorable movement of the foreign exchanges, when such a radical alteration in our trade situation has occurred.

It is sufficiently well known that a large part of this enormous export trade has been caused, in 1896, as in 1891, by a shortage of certain European grain crops, against a very generous harvest in this country. But it would be a great misfortune to ascribe entirely to the grain movement the present heavy export trade. The record of September's grain exports, by quantity and by volume, is issued by the bureau simultaneously with its general trade report, and throws great light on the details of the movement.

Comparison of these figures with those of the corresponding month in 1861 shows very plainly that other commodities have combined with breadstuffs in raising this year's export average to its heavy total. It is true, the breadstuffs export movement of September shows an increase of over 51 per cent. over last year; but as yet they make no such comparison with 1892. Although our total exports of all kinds exceed the record of that year, the breadstuff trade of 1896 falls materially lower. Last month, for instance, the country's total wheat exports were 9,649,253 bushels; in September, 1891, they were 19,496,165. The corn exports, to be sure, were this year nearly double those of 1891, and flour exports are slightly larger; but rye falls very far below the record of five years ago. In brief, the value of all breadstuffs exports in September, 1896, was $17,054,222; in September, 1891, it was $31,462,021.

Such a comparison is full of meaning. In 1851 the breadstuffs exports made up nearly 38 per cent. of the total September exports; this year their percentage to the total is barely 20. From this the necessary conclusion is that our export trade this season in all branches of general products and of manufactures has not only vastly exceeded that of a year ago, but has passed far beyond the record of 1891. In other words the country's manufacturing export trade, after two years of the Wilson tariff act, has reached a volume quite without precedent in our history.

That this movement is not the outcome of a single month's condition, or of a single season, was amply demonstrated by the official figures of manufactured exports in the last few fiscal years, which we reprinted on this page last Friday. In the face of such impressive and instructive object lessons in the benefits even of a half-way tariff reduction measure, we should certainly advise Republican orators to say no more about protection. Taken along with the paralysis in the country's export trade in manufactures, which promptly followed the unhappy McKinley law of 1890, the movement of the present year is conclusive witness to the soundness of the low-tariff position.

As to the actual significance, to our future, of this unprecedentedly favorable trade balance, there can be no two opinions. Had the export increase been in agricultural products only, it would have been easy enough, and in the main correct, to pass it by as a lucky accident; a piece of comparative good fortune which we owe to the season's hot winds in India, or the wet harvesting season among the other foreign grain producers. This would have made the improvement in our general situation, which may be expected quite as reasonably this year as in 1891, a temporary matter—as indeed it was five years ago. But when evidence points so convincingly to the fact that American trade and production of all kinds have struggled finally to a sound and stable basis, where they can at last compete on fairly equal terms with the world at large, the inference from the export trade statistics becomes a matter of the largest moment.—New York Post.

Memory.

Teacher—Johnnie, do you know what memory is?

Johnnie Chaffie—Yes, sir; that's what you forget with.—Texas Sifter.

Protectionist Gall.

We have seen many specimens of protectionist gall, but the following from the Cleveland Iron Trade Review comes very near the top of the list:

"There has been not a little inflammatory comment in the cotton growing section of the South on the advance in cotton ties this year. Last year orders were taken as low as 62½ cents a bundle of thirty ties, or forty-five pounds. This year the price has been advanced to $1.25. There will be no sympathy with the complaints of the cotton tie consumers, in view of their open and successful assault upon the manufacturers in the Wilson-Gorman tariff act, which put cotton ties on the free list, while less finished products carried a fair duty. After struggling for two years under this handicap, and carrying on a profitless competition with English manufacturers, the cotton tie mills of the United States made an arrangement with their English competitors for a division of tonnage, and later, it is reported, the foreign allotment was bought up by the mills in this country. This is a counter upon the ruthless attacks on the home industry that need evoke no regrets. The planter will pay more for his ties, as he ought to without complaint—since all are on an equal footing—and the manufacturer will get back some of the losses he has sustained in fighting foreign ties under a tariff that was designed to wipe them out."

There is no provision of the Wilson tariff that is more just than that which places cotton ties on the free list. They can be made as cheaply in the United States as anywhere in the world, and there would be no reason or justice for placing a duty on them. If our manufacturers of cotton ties ever carried on a "profitless competition with English manufacturers" since the Wilson tariff was adopted, it was because they did not manage their own business well.

They can make ties at as small a cost as the British manufacturer, if not smaller, and the only reason why they want high protection for their product is to secure a bounty which the farmers of the South would have to pay.

The recent rise in the price of ties is the result of a combination, but with a prohibitive tariff it would be far easier than it is now for manufacturers of cotton ties to establish and maintain extortionate prices for their products.—Atlanta Journal.

The False Plea of Protection.

The average rate of duties is now over 40 per cent., and to clamor for protection when such a tariff is in force is ridiculous.

What do the protectionist want?

Where are they willing to stop?

If they think that over 40 per cent. protection is free trade, to what height would the tariff wall have to be raised to satisfy them?

One of their favorite cries is, "America for Americans," and they are constantly prating about the duty of the Government to preserve the home market for our manufacturers.

Who has the home market now?

Our factories produce annually goods to the value of $9,000,000,000, while our annual import of goods of similiar character amount to less than $300,000,000, or less than one-thirtieth the quantity of home-made goods of the same character. A very small per cent. of the citizens of the United States buy foreign-made goods, and an increase of the tariff would increase the cost of living for the great masses of the people.

While our manufacturers have command of the home market under the present tariff, they are also increasing rapidly their sales in other countries. Our exportations of the manufactured products are greater than ever before. They increased nearly $30,000,000 during the last fiscal year, and the increase since July 1 has been even larger in proportion.

A great majority of the people of this country, we believe, are opposed to disturbing the tariff. They want it at least to have a fair trial, and are not ignorant of the fact that its operations so far have been far more satisfactory than were those of the McKinley tariff, which the Republican leader is so anxious to restore.—Atlanta Journal.

All Benefiting by a Lower Tariff.

The farmers are not the only class that are finding better markets even under that imperfect measure of tariff reform, the Wilson-Gorman act. The increase in the export of agricultural products does not account for the whole of the increase in exports. The Courier-Journal has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the present tariff has given our manufacturers a continually growing foreign market. The manufacturers themselves have recognized this fact, and while some of them are still clamoring for higher duties many others are opposed to any revision of tariff, except in the direction of more revenue, which means less protection.—Courier-Journal.

When Blondin walked a rope over Niagara, thousands went to see him who would hardly have walked a block to see him walk the same rope stretched twenty feet above terra firma. Why? Manifestly because in the one case a fall would have been a trifling affair, and in the other he would have gone down to sure death. Now a searcher after glory and simoleons announces that he will ride across Niagara on a bicycle over a charged wire. Of course thousands will go to see the wonderful and idiotic feat, and if he goes down to the whirlpool and rocks below there will be the usual emotional effects, including sobbing men and fainting women, who went there half expecting just such a tragedy.

WILL RAISE ELEPHANTS.

Novel and Extensive Enterprise Projected in California.

Lewis Sells, one of the proprietors of Forepaugh & Sells Bros.' Circus, owns 500 acres in Merced, Cal., and the firm is trying to obtain 500 more acres to add to them.

Instead of raising fruit, says the San Francisco "Call," they will raise animals. They have come to the conclusion that the climate of California is advantageous for that purpose and in view of that fact are endeavoring to get animals properly mated here. The firm has a man in England, George O. Starr, engaged in securing animals. He has been an extensive traveler in South Africa, East India and throughout the world, having made forty-two trips between America and Europe. His whole time is devoted to securing animals. The firm already has a big stock.

First there is a pair of hippopotami. There are two or three pairs of lions, of the African and Asiatic variety; there are fourteen elephants, there are one pair of llamas, seven camels, all sorts of antelopes, leopards, one pair of tigers (Royal Bengal), one pair of zebras, one eland, one pair of nylghaus, seven kangaroos, and specimens of all kinds of wild animals.

The elephants will be placed in a retreat representing as near as possible an African jungle. They are the most secretive of all the animals. There will be large cages built for the lions and tigers, the floors of which will be the ground, and in these cages there will be compartments made of trees and tropical plants so that aside from the confinement of the grated cages the conditions will be almost identical with their native lairs.

In a field inclosed by a sixteen-foot high fence will be the places for the elands, nylghaus, niger and other antelopes, and in another the zebras, llamas and camels will be raised where they will be broken to work in harness and to bear packs similar to the work done by these animals in their native country.

It is expected that the camel ranch will be a most profitable part of the enterprise. Camels breed in captivity even better than in their wild state, and will be invaluable for use in sections of the country where water is scarce, and where it is impossible to drive mules, or where a railroad cannot be built. It is expected that the development of mining in the desert sections of this country will give employment to large numbers of camels, and the demand for them will be undoubtedly very great.

A whole flock of kangaroos will be turned loose, and it will not be strange if within ten years California will become as noted for kangaroos as Australia is at this time.

Tropical birds will be another feature. A large amphitheater will be erected, covered with glass, in which the birds will be turned loose.

A large artificial lake will be made, the water for which will be supplied from the Hoffman-Crocker irrigating system, and the pair of hippopotami will be placed in it, where they will be undisturbed for months at a time.

Over 1,000 acres of land will be used and natives will look after the work who understand the habits and characteristics of the animals. It is expected to supply the zoological gardens and menageries of the entire world from this only zoological breeding ranch on earth, and it will be the means of advertising California more than anything yet introduced. Agents will be sent to every part of the civilized world to represent this enterprise and to sell and train new animals.

New Petroleum Motor.

A new type of petroleum motor, said to be characterized by great simplicity of mechanism, has just appeared in France, says London Inventions. The engine has been examined by a contemporary, and it is found that the principal feature is the independence of light to cause explosions after the machine is once started, thus one explosion, in some unexplained way, serves to produce the next. How this arrangement is effected is as yet a secret, and until we know a little more upon the subject we are not able to judge of its practicable capabilities. It seems that the patentee has been able to dispense with the electric spark or light of any kind in the bringing about of the explosion, and thus the chief danger of this class of motors has been eliminated. A mineral essence is employed, mixed with air by means of a special pulverizer, and this mixture, finding its way into the cylinder through a trunnion in the same way as steam does in an oscillating steam cylinder, produces the further combustion by the explosion that has just preceded. Thus it follows that the temperature of the cylinder remains stationary and so low that the cooling apparatus generally required is dispensed with. It is supposed that this system of motors will be available for motors which range from one to four horse power.

Don't Sleep Just After Dinner.

To test the supposed advantages of a nap after dinner, Dr. Schule of Fribourg has made a series of experiments on two normal subjects. The contents of the stomach were analyzed a few hours after meals, some of which were followed by sleep and some were not, and the results indicate that sleep weakens the stomach's movements, while the acidity of the gastric juice is increased. On the other hand, simple repose in a horizontal position stimulates the motion of the stomach without increasing the acidity of the gastric juice. It is concluded, therefore, that one should stretch himself out for a rest after a hearty meal, but should not go to sleep, especially if the stomach is in a dilated condition or its juices very acid.

A New Plant.

The cultivation of the cassava plant has been begun in the United States. It is a shrub from six to eight feet tall, and bears large tubers underground. These are first heated to drive off the poisonous hydrocyanic acid, and they are then made into tapioca and dextrine. It is said that the latter can be more easily manufactured from this plant than from corn.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV 4.

'TIS DONE, McKINLEY HAS WON.

McKinley, "The Forerunner of Prosperity" for the Rich, has been elected President by an overwhelming majority.

McKinley, "The Forerunner of Prosperity" for the lovely Trusts, has carried and they will now be bolder than ever in oppressing the masses.

"The Forerunner of Prosperity" for the Corporations has won and their galling cords will be drawn tighter around the people.

"The Forerunner of Prosperity" has won, and the greedy, hoarding banks, will claim a special protector in the White House for four years.

"The Forerunner of Prosperity" has won, and the millionaires are in high glee for further millions ahead.

"The Forerunner of Prosperity" has been elected, and now Mark Hanna is in glee over new chances to trample labor under his feet.

"The Forerunner of Prosperity" has triumphed, and the workingman will find himself cheated in the promise of higher wages.

"The Forerunner of Prosperity" has won, and now the oppressed farmers will find the promise of higher prices was made to deceive them.

"The Forerunner of Prosperity" has won, and the Bankers of London and Great Britain are rejoicing with the trusts, monopolies, money sharks and plunderers of the masses over rich harvests in store for them at the expense of the toilers.

"The Forerunner of Prosperity" has carried and this puts the rich where they will get richer and puts the poor into worse poverty.

"The Forerunner of Prosperity" has been victorious, and the REPORTER predicts that it will prove true that only the favored classes, are the gainers, while the masses will find that promises were a lie and a cheat as to the farmer and laborers.

"The Forerunner of Prosperity" has won, and now the trusts and corporations and millionaires and gold hoarders have joined in one jollification hoedown, dressed in the best, sparkling with diamonds, while the laboring man, miserably clad and with half filled dinner pail, half starved wife and little ones, wends his weary steps in gloom and dispair to his field of toil, job or workshop.

This is the gloomy result of Tuesday's election, as to be judged by the surroundings of "The Forerunner of Prosperity." If we are wrong, it will a pleasure for us to find McKinley has cut loose from the sharks that surround him and will have an eye to the greatest good of the greatest number.

Well, what has become of the Palmer and Buckner crowd? They are just little enough to be stored away in the watch-fob of the victorious "forerunner of prosperity." They would feel better at home had they remained in the camp of the old hosts of the Democracy instead of running a little two-penny side show to travel with Markhanna's circus. Better hurry back onto the back porch of your good old Democratic home, to cool off and retivet.

Utah was the only state in the Union in which women voted for President of the United States on Tuesday.

Centre county took a lively interest in Tuesday's battle on the great money issue. All has settled down to quietness, and as good citizens the result will be accepted by them and abided by for four years at least, when the ballot can again be resorted to to confirm or disapprove of Tuesday's verdict.

If Bryan is elected the country will be ruined, and if McKinley goes in the country will be blessed beyond measure. Now see whether either of these Republican prophesies will come true.

If farmers could have an effective, organized combination, the benefits of a rise in wheat would go to the farmer where they rightfully belong, instead of going into the pockets of the speculators.

Judge Furst having been one of the principal gold stump speakers in this and adjoining counties, we wouldn't be surprised if the Republicans would turn their eyes towards Bellefonte another time for their next candidate for governor and pick on Judge Furst.

The Democracy of our county may well look forward to have a valuable champion for the good cause in our young friend, Hugh S. Taylor, esq., who gave evidence of his ability in speeches delivered in the campaign just closed and which were of service to the party.

County Chairman N. B. Spangler deserves credit for his admirable management of the Democratic campaign just ended. Newt is one of the rising young Democrats of our county, cool, clearheaded and unselfish.

Andy Reesman was the only Repub in this place to follow the advice of Markhanna by displaying a flag on Saturday last. It was labeled "Sound money and no panic." No, we want no more panics, had so thundern many of them under the last half dozen Repub administrations that we want no more panics.

The Republicans of this county are by no means a happy family. There is a bitter feud between the Hastings and the anti-Hastings wings. The legislative candidates were Curtin and Womelsdorf. Hastings is a candidate for U. S. Senator and Curtin favors him while Womelsdorf don't, hence the Governor and his friends worked for the defeat of the Philipsburger, and in return the Womelsdorfers set out to knife Curtin. The Governor thinks if he is to go to the senate then Womelsdorf should not be sent to Harrisburg.

In this town, we understand, efforts were made by some Republicans, to cut or trade off Womelsdorf.

Pardoned John Bardsley's health wasn't as bad after all as he let on. He is alive and kicking and hopes to live many years to enjoy his stolen thousands.

There never was a campaign in which a man showed such wonderful powers of endurance as William J. Bryan in his speaking tour through many states. Speaking day and night and more than half the time in the open air, to immense crowds, he closed on Saturday in as good physical condition as when he started in over two months ago. Some days he addressed as many as a dozen audiences, and always produced fresh ideas that showed he had a great storehouse of knowlege upon the currency question and was a perfect master of the great and all-absorbing subject. We only know of one case that nearly parallels Mr. Bryan's speaking tour and that was the occasion of the visit of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, to this country, over 35 years ago.

Mr. Bryan's speeches were faultless and the truths he uttered could not be successfully combated by his enemies. His language was plain and every proposition was put in sentences that the ordinary mind could at once comprehend.

Think of the great, silent battle in the United States, on Tuesday last—a battle of ballots. There were 13 million shots fired, no smoke, no noise, each of the 13 million votes cast fell into the ballot boxes as silently as a snow-flake. The vote of the laboring man counted as much as the ballot of the millionaire.

What a great nation! 13 million male voters, of whom 6 million could be called into service to bear arms for defence against a foreign foe.

Something like two generations ago, the poet, John Pierpont, spoke about the mighty force of the ballot-box, and compared ballots to snowflakes, light in weight, but as powerful to execute the freeman's will as lightning is to do the will of God. John Pierpont had never heard of the Baker ballot, which is more aptly described as a "blanket ballot."

Col. Spangler should have been, and could have been, elected to congress from this district had he received any thing like his party vote which he assisted to build up and maintain in the last twenty years. That this strong Democratic district should elect a second rate man like Arnold to congress when a first class man like Spangler was in the field, is an inexcusable blunder harmful to the future of the Democracy. One reason for cutting our nominee for congress was because he supported Hastings for governor, which Col. Spangler explained was on personal grounds and as a business partner which is often passed over as a matter of course. If this was to be counted as a sin how injudicious was it in the same convention—unknowingly perhaps—electing a chairman who for perhaps twenty years cut and went back on regular nominees down to the last governor's election and then claimed an appointment from Gov. Hastings! Just think of that! The latter is the sort of fellows that demoralize our organization.

BRUSH VALLEY.

Interesting News Gathered from the Lower End of the Valley.

The Bryan and Sewall meeting which was held at Stover's school house last Thursday evening, was very well attended; only half of the people were able to get inside the school house, and about as many Republicans were present as Democrats. Hon. Mitchell addressed the people in his usual eloquent style, and of course Hon. Mitchell always has an over flowing audience in our valley; we are always glad to have him. The success of the meeting has been greatly due to the Stover boys; Harry Yearick was chairman of the meeting.

Messrs. Edward and Heob Brungard of Selinsgrove College, came home last Friday to spend election day at home.

Mr. Stitzer, of Mifflinburg, is visiting Howard Krape, at Rebersburg.

Mrs. Maggie Kreamer, of Kreamerville, who had a bad fall the other week is able to be about again.

Thomas Auman, who is teaching at Woodward was home over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Condo, of Mifflinburg, are giving his parents a pleasant visit at Rockville.

Last Tuesday at the midnight hour Mr. Lowell Bierly, of near Rebersburg and Miss Carrie Weaver, of Mill Hall, very joyfully completed the course of matrimony, at Rev. Muma's, and did not even allow the serenaders to make any plans. We wish them a long and happy life.

Mrs. Annie Fehl, of Rebersburg, is unable to get around on account of rheumatism.

George Greninger, of Altoona, came home last Saturday evening to give the election day a special visit.

Miss Longacre, of Bellefente, who came to our valley last Saturday, expects to spend a few weeks with Miss Sallie Harter, near Rebersburg.

Rev. Muma, of Rebersburg, delivered a very interesting sermon last Sunday on "Home Mission."

Clyde Erhard, of Rebersburg, left for Pittsburg, last Saturday.

The M. E. meeting at Kreamerville, which has been in progress for the last three weeks closed on Sunday evening.

Albert Steininger, of Laurelton, Pa., who is working for our lumberman, C. C. Loose, gave his old friends at Rebersburg a pleasant visit on Monday.

The people in Rebersburg are now busy laying their new water pipes.

Prof. Harry Musser, who is teaching school rt Uuionville, was at Rebersburg to spend election day.

Rev. Weand and wife, left for home on Tuesday morning; we believe their visit to their old friends at Rebersburg has been very pleasant.

There was quite an excitement at Rebersburg last Tuesday evening about half-past six o'clock, when Emmon Walker's office took fire in some unknown way. Mr. Walker's loss is very light, because the office was about 6x8 feet and was useless since his wire to Kreamerville is disconnected.

The election caused Rebersburg to be very lively Tuesday.

WOODWARD.

What Our Correspondent Gives Us from the Lower End of the Valley.

James Dolan, of Bellefonte, is attending to his duties as store keeper at the distillery.

N. W. Eby started his distillery on Wednesday and is now turning out Eby's best.

The U. S. Photo Co. has set up shop for two weeks at this place. Now is the time to get good photos cheap.

Quite a number from this place attended the mass meeting at Bellefonte on Sunday evening.

The protracted meeting has thus far resulted in one conversion.

142 votes out of 152 were cast at the election on Tuesday.

Flag day was well observed on Saturday. Long may the stars and stripes wave over this the greatest free country on earth. Liberty above everything else.

J. J. Larzelers, of Muncy, had business in town last week.

Young America had a jolly time on hallow e'en.

Motz Bros. are tearing out the old boiler in the Bishop saw mill and will put in a new boiler and otherwise fix up and will hereafter saw with steam instead of water power.

John H. Brungard made a business trip to Sugar valley on Saturday.

The pike company is putting up fences along the high embankments in the Narrows.

Harter Bros. are the champion wing shots in this section, they having killed fifty pheasants this season. They have their mill running on full time on the Neidig timber tract.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

Some Reading that Will Prove Interesting to Young Mothers,—How to Guard Against the Disease.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE:—

In re-assigned estate of J. C. & W H. Runkle.) In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 230 Aug Term 1895.

The undersigned, having been appointed an auditor by said Court to distribute the balance of the fund in the hands of the Assignee as shown by account as filed and confirmed absolutely, to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that he will be at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., for the duties of his appointment on the 19th day of November next at 10 a. m, at which time and place all parties interested may appear and present their claims or forever afterwards be debarred from coming in on said fund. J. W. ALEXANDER

oct14-3t Auditor.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago. sept16-4t

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

For the whole family

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets TRADE MARK

CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE 10c NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN. 25c

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 139

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE NO-TO BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

10 times out of 10

The New York Journal recently offered ten bicycles to the ten winners in a guessing contest, leaving the choice of machine to each. All of them chose

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Nine immediately, and one after he had looked at others. And The Journal bought Ten Columbias. Paid $100 each for them, too. On even terms a Columbia will be chosen

10 times out of 10

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

LEGAL NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons interested that the following inventories of goods and chattels set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of the 14th of April, 1851, have been confirmed *nisi* by the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of the next term, the same will be confirmed absolutely:

No. 1. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Charles A. Musser, late of Gregg township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Sarah E. Musser.

No. 2. The inventory and appraisement of the real and personal property of Elijah Kellerman, late of Boggs township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Sarah Kellerman.

No. 3. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of John B. Mattern, late of Patton township, deceased, as set apart to his widow Mary M. Mattern.

No. 4. The valuation and appraisement of the real estate of Daniel Farringer, late of Potter township, deceased, as the same was set apart to the widow, Francis E. Farringer, under the claim of Exemption.

No. 5. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Rev. B B Hensbey, late of Unionville Borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mary A Hensbey.

G M. RUMBERGER, Register.

October, 27, 1896. nov5-3t

....GRAND OPENING....

AT SPRING MILLS

A grand opening will take place at Spring Mills on Thursday,

OCTOBER 22nd,

in the Smith building, near the depot, of the

PHILADELPHIA BARGAIN CLOTHING HOUSE.

A fine line of Ready Made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods. New and complete stock in every department. Will be sold during the next 30 days at cost.

M. GLOSSNER,

Spring Mills, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre. Hazleton, Potteville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.26 a m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.32 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m. week days, 10 38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m, Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9 45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelpbia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.35 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4 49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 29		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 0.		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 4.	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 .3		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Ha l	6 47		2 43
3 55		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 5.	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m 10 19 a m, 5 07 p m, 6 00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m and 5 06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p m,

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.				May 18, 1896.	Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3			No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv. Ar		p m	p. m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 20	†3 45	..BELLEFONTE..		10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....		9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 04	.....Zion.....		9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...		9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.... Dunkles		9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSBG..		9 32	5 40	9 39
7 58	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...		9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.... Nittany		9 25	5 35	9 33
8 0	8 09	4 22	.....Huston		9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....		9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...		9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Kryder's Stg..		9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...		9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	...Cedar Springs		9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....		8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL..		†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....			4 30	7 55
†0 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	†11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T	Arr.		2 40	†6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....			†8 35	†11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....			7 00	5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK.....			†4 30	
7 22	†9 30		(Via Tamaque.) .....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)				†7 30
p. m	a m	Arr		Lve.		a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. † Week Days ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
12‡	8‡	2‡	STATIONS.	1‡	7‡	11‡
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	..... Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 08	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	..... Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College A afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

---

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago. sept16-4t

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Ex-Commissioner John Wolf, of Rebersburg, spent Saturday in Centre Hall.

——John Keller was home from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, to vote on Tuesday.

——Miss Tace Kreamer has gone on an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. Samuel Heckman, at Lock Haven.

——George Spangler and J. H. Moyer, two of Tusseyville's active Democrats, favored our sanctum with a call.

——Wm. Bower, one of Potter's bank live citizens honored our sanctum with a call and reports all quiet and happy over there.

——John D. Meyer, of Franklin and Marshall College, came home last Thursday to cast his ballot for Bryan. He went back again Tuesday afternoon.

——David Keller is home from Philadelphia Medical College. His eyesight failed him, and for the present he is compelled to abandon the course in medicine.

——Congressman Arnold, Representative Womelsdorff, Tom Harter, and Samuel Diehl stopped in Centre Hall a few minutes last Saturday while on their way to Millheim.

——Mrs. E. G. Van Pelt arrived here last Saturday on her first visit since removing from Centre Hall to Ithica, N. Y. The many friends here prove a great drawing card, and she will remain for some time.

Growth of the Tourist System

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company through the personally-conducted tourist system and the unexcelled standard of high service has won an enviable record for itself. These tours have grown to be thoroughly appreciated in this age of luxurious travel, and the series announced for the season of '96 and '97 admirably illustrates the progress of the times.

First comes a series to the Golden Gate, starting from New York, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, January 27, February 24, and March 27. Tourists will travel by superbly-appointed special trains of Pullman compartment, drawing-room sleeping, dining, smoking, and observation cars under the supervision of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

Next in importance comes a series of four to Florida—January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9. The first three admit of two weeks in the sunny South, while tickets for the fourth tour are good to return by regular trains until May 31.

A series of short tours to Washington from New York, Philadelphia, and adjacent points will be run on December 29, 1896, January 21, February 11, March 11, April 1 and 22, and May 13, 1897.

Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington tours will leave New York and Philadelphia December 26, 1896, January 28, February 20, March 08, and April 12, 1897.

Handsome illustrated itineraries will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, containing full information as to how these tours may be pleasantly and profitably made. These itineraries may be procured on personal application or by addressing Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Potters Mills.

Everything is quiet in this place since the elecsion.

Miss Bertha Armstrong left Wednesday morning for Williamsport, where she expects to enter the Home Mission.

P. P. Long left town Wednesday morning on a business trip; his brother Frank, of Spring Mills is in charge of his store.

Miss Vonada came to town this week to keep house for the Zettle Bros.

The farmers of this community are through witn their corn crop, which was a long and tedious job, owing to the large crop.

The Potters Mills band was down to Millheim on Saturday to a political meeting and came home well pleased with their trip, and they brought a good collection with them.

The young people of this vicinity met on Tuesday evening in the school house with the purpose of organizing a debating society.

Mrs. Allison is visiting wiih her son Archibald, in Bellefonte.

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest	
Oct. 29	79	50	clear.
" 30	64	51	cloudy.
" 31	66	51	clear.
Nov. 1	62	48	part cloudy.
" 2	67	38	clear.
" 3	66	42	clear.
" 4	56	54	cloudy.

The rainfall in October was 3.92 inches.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Beautiful Dolls FREE.

The French Doll.

Five beautiful dolls, lithographed on cardboard, eight inches high. Can be cut out and put together by the children—no pasting. Each doll has two complete suits. American, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, German, Swiss, Turkish and Indian costumes. All parts being interchangeable, many combinations can be made, affording endless amusement and instruction. A high-class series of dolls, patented and manufactured for us exclusively and not to be compared with the numerous cheap paper dolls on the market.

How To Get Them.

Cut from five outside wrappers of **None Such Mince Meat** the head of the girl holding pie. Send these with ten cents in silver—wrapped in paper—and your full name and address, and we will send the dolls postpaid. Or we will send them free for twenty heads of the girl. Send only the heads to avoid extra postage.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Net Price per Set of Four Wheels, with Round-Edge Steel Tire on, Bolted and Oiled Warner, Shell Band and Wood Hub.

Size of Tire Used.	X Quality.	XX Quality.	XXX Quality.	XXXX Quality.
⅞ x 7-32	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00	$14 00
1 x ¼	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00
1⅛ x 5-16	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00
1¼ x 5-16	11 00	13 00	15 00	17 00

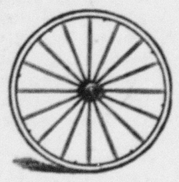
Sarven Patent Wheels, 50 cents per set extra.

⅞-in. Tread Wheels, with ⅞ or 15-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 00. Add $1 00 for Welding and Setting.

1-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 or 1 1-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 25. Add $1 25 for Welding and Setting.

1⅛-in. Tread Wheels, with 1⅛ or 1¼ in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 75. Add $1 50 for Welding and Setting.

I manufacture Wheels ⅝ to 4 in. Tread, with or without Tires on.



Also Jobber in Springs, Axles, Bolts, Clips, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Varnish, Rubbers, Carriage Cloths, etc.

W. W. BOOB,

Manufacturer of Wheels and Jobber in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Centre Hall, Pa. - - - Call and get prices.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	75
Rye	30
Corn	35
Oats	18
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	18
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	6

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A Faulkner the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of October, 1896, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Nov., the 23d day of Nov 1896, and to continue 2 week Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Notice is also hereby given and by virtue of the precept of the judges aforesaid, issued as aforesaid, there will be held a special Court of Common Pleas for the trial of civil causes, beginning Monday, November 16th, 1896, at 10 o'clock, upon which all persons summoned as jurors, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1896, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO
Sheriff.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., there will be exposed at public sale at the residence of Daniel Runkle, dec'd, at Spring Mills Centre County, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, NOV 18, 1896.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p. m., the real estate of the said Daniel Runkle, dec'd, bounded and described as follows, to wit: No. 1. A Fine Farm, situate in Georges Valley, 1½ miles south of Spring Mills, bounded on the east by lands of George Gentzell, on the south by Levi Reeder heirs, on the west by J. B. Long and on the north by James Evans and R. M. Cain, containing

126 ACRES AND 53 PERCHES

and allowance. Thereon erected a good 2-story frame dwelling house, large bank barn, wagon shed, good well at house and barn, good orchard and all the necessary out buildings The land is in a high state of cultivation and being ½ mile to church and school.

No 2 A Fine House and Lot situate at Spring Mills, bounded on the north by turnpike road, on the east by lands of Amelia Hettinger, on the south by lands of Dr. F. H. Van Valzah and on the west by William Allison, containing

8 ACRES AND 124 PERCHES.

Thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, bank barn, summer house, and all the necessary outbuildings, 2 wells, one cistern and a good young orchard. The land being under high state of cultivation.

No. 3. Timberland, situate in Gregg township, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Harshberger, on the west by Grove and Wolf, on the south by George Breon heirs, and on the east by Harvey Vonada et. al., containing

50 ACRES.

of good young chestnut timber.

TERMS OF SALE. Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale; one third on confirmation of sale, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on premises.

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney. J. W. RUNKLE, Administrator, Middleburg, Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional.) French, German and English (required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1896. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., there will be exposed at public sale at the late residence of Col. John Rishel, deceased, one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa. on

— THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1896, —

sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. The real estate of the said Col. John Rishel, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the east by lands of Mrs. Catharine Neidigh, G. D. Armbruster, R. J Smith's heirs, and H. D. Hagen; on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and Catharine Rishel and on the west by lands of Catharine Rishel, Emma Rachau, Jeremiah Stover and McMurray's heirs, and others, and on the north by lands of E. Eungard, R. J. Smith's heirs, and Samuel Long, containing

— 160 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES —

neat measure. About 12 acres thereof being well timbered with white pine, white oak, red oak, walnut ash, linn, hemlock, sugar maple, etc. Thereon erected one two story Dwelling House, 28x41, and a large bank barn, horse power shed, wagon shed, and sheep stable attached, carriage house, corn house, or crib, and pig stable, almost new, together with all necessary outbuildings, such as wood house, chicken house, oven house, dry house, smoke house, spring house, etc, with an orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, consisting of about 140 apple trees, besides cherries, pears, plums, grapes, etc. There is also a spring of the best of limestone water within about forty rods of the house the water of which is conveyed to the house, spring house and barn, by iron pipes; said spring has never failed, besides there are several other small streams which pass through the farm sufficient for watering stock, etc. The farm is adapted either for dairy or farming purposes, and the location and soil are almost equal to any in Penns or Brush Valleys, and is in a good state of cultivation, it being situated about ¾ mile south of Penn Cave, and 2¼ miles north-west of Spring Mills, the latter being the nearest railroad station; and one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice and within sight of two churches and one public school building, besides other conveniences

TERMS OF SALE—One-third payable in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, with interest, and the remainder at the death of the widow of said deceased, the interest thereof payable annually during her life; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. M. L RISHEL, Administrator of said dec'd.

The Rochester Business University & National School of Business will send its Catalogue and Circulars free to those who contemplate pursuing a Business or Shorthand Course of Study. Rochester, N. Y.

WE HAVE STOOD THE TEST

of 30 years' competition and have come out on top, and that's where we intend to stay. That means our goods will always be a credit to our reputation of being the most reliable store in the county, and we will allow no house to undersell us. Some people may believe in claims pure and simple—

we are Ready to Back Up Our Assertion With FACTS

CLOTHING

Men's Suits $3.75 — One lot of Men's serviceable Good Suits in Cheviots and Fancy Patterns, now selling at $3.75.

Men's Fine Suits $4.98 up — Men's All-wool Suits, fancy checks, worsted and cheviot, from $4 98 up to the best.

Boys' Fine Suits $1.49 to $8 — Boys' fine, heavy, all wool Kersey, Jersey and Cheviot Suits, at $1.49, 1.64, 1.98, 2.25, up to the best at $6 00 and 8.00

Better Qualities 75c. 98c, $1 24 — Better quality Boys' Suits, that are splendid value at the prices we ask 75c, 98c, $1 24.

Children's Suits only 69cts. — One lot of Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14, you would pay double the price if we asked it—we ask you only 69c.

Men's Overcoats $3 to $12 — A lot of Overcoats, good heavy Kersey, cheap at $5 00. Our price $3 00. Better qualities at $4, 4 50, 5, up to the finest all wool Kersey and Beavers, $12.

Men's Ulsters $2.5c — One lot of Ulsters cheap at $4, our price $2 50. Better qualities, good values for the money at $4.50, 5.00, 6.00, and up to the finest.

Children's Overcoats 98c — Children's Overcoats, 3 to 14 years of age, now 98 cts. better qualities at $1.25, 1.49, 1.75, 2, up to the best.

Underwear — The most complete assortment of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Merino, Natural Wool and Heavy Ribbed Shirts, Drawers and Union Suits, from 7c apiece up to the finest All Wool Non-Shrinkable goods.

Dress Goods Bargains — 8 yds., $1.60. Eight (8) yards of All Wool SERGE in all colors $1.60; linings and trimmings correspondingly low.

Finer Dress Goods — Bargains. A full and complete line of all the New Dress Fabrics in Boucle, Poodle, Jacquards Wide Whale Mottled effects and Sicilian Cloth.

Ribbon Bargains — 5000 yards all Silk Satin Staple Ribbons, in all the new and stable colors in 5, 7, 9, 12, 16 and 22 widths. 6c. to 16c. per yard. A full line of Persian Taffetas, Glace Taffetas and Velvet Edged Ribbons.

Feather Boas 35c. to $2.25 — We closed out an importer's stock of Coque Boas. We can sell them to you at the prices other merchants pay for them.

Boa worth	Our price	Boa worth	Our price
50c	35c	75c	59c
$1.00	74c	$1 50	90c
1 75	$1 00		

Real French Turkey Coque Boa all green, full long feathers; cheap at $4, our price 2.25.

GOOD BOOTS! GOOD SHOES.

—There are two ways of selling Shoes—one way is to give temporary satisfaction for a large profit; another and it has been our way of selling Shoes to you for the past 30 years, and which has given us a steady stream of Shoe trade, is to give the BEST WEARING SHOES AT LOWER PRICES than you can buy them anywhere else.

Ladies' Morocco Buttoned Shoes from a dollar a pair up to the finest.

Ladies, Fine Dongola from 99c. a pair to the finest; guaranteed to be the finest, softest uppers, the most comfortably made.

The best fitting, buttoned or laced, patent leather tipped Shoes at $3. These $3 Shoes we guarantee as good as you can buy for $4 elsewhere.

Boys' & Girls' Shoes 98 cts. — Boys' and Girls' School Shoes from 98c. up to the very best qualities.

Boots $1.38 — Men's Boots from $1.38 up to 3 00 a pair.

Boys' & Youths' Boots 1.00 — Boys' and Youths Boots and Shoes from 1.00 up to the finest.

Men's Shoes for 1.00 — Men's heavy and fine dress Shoes from 1.00 a pair up to the finest at $5.00

Children's Gum Shoes 14 cts. — Children's Gum Shoes from 14 cts. to the purest rubber goods made.

LADIES' COATS.

New Cloths Latest Style Cuts — An elegant two-colored Boucles, made with reversible fronts, can be worn as a shield front or double box plait, very handsome buttons, new sleeves, great value at $10 00, our price 8. A better quality in Caterpillar Effect, cheap at 14.00, our price 10.00. Rich Cloth Coats as low as 4 50. A handsome Kersey Cloth Coat, real value 15 00, our price 9 50. A handsome Beaver Cloth Coat, real value 7.00 our price 5.00 A Large Assortment in Low Priced Ladies' Coats and Capes. A nice, heavy cloth, Double Cape for Ladies, real value 4.50, our price 3.75 A Ladies' Cape, plainer, real value 3.50, our price 2.45

Silk Plush Ladies' Capes 1.75. — Handsomely silk lined, Thibet Fur Trimmed, best quality Silk Plush Capes, 30in long, 100in. sweep, real value 15.00, our price 10. Shorter Silk Plush Capes at 8, 6, and 4.98.

Ladies' Coats 1.75. — Ladies' Beaver Cloth Coat, cheap at 3.50, our price 1.75. Children's and Misses Coats, in light and dark Serpentine effects in all colors, from 98c. up to 7.00. Caps to match

Corsets 25cts. — Every lady can be fitted in our Corset stock cheap Corsets, finest, medium grade Corsets, Corsets for short, stout waists Corsets for long, slender waists. The celebrated C. P. Sonnet, P N. Thompson Glove Fitting Corsets from 25 cts. up to 1.75.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

We are
Showing a
Line of
Clothing
That sells
On sight.
They fit,
They wear,
They show style.
You see them,
You buy them,
And you save
Big money.
Costs nothing
To look.
Try us.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. No. 24 Temple Court All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on second floor of Furst's building north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS, ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA. Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. an85

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES. SPANGLER & HEWES, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. Receive deposits, Discount notes. jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL. Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa. This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

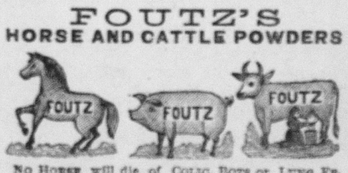
BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA. Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, J. M. Neubauer Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, If Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (Enlarged & Revised,) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. apr1 104

THREE ANGELS.

Three Angels share the lot of human strife,
Three Angels glorify the path of life.
Love, Hope and Patience cheer us on our way;
Love, Hope and Patience form our spirit's stay;
Love, Hope and Patience watch us day by day,
And bid the desert bloom with beauty vernal,
Until the earthly fades in the eternal.

SISTERS.

Cawnpore, Sept. 13, 189—.

"Dear Miss Barton—May I venture to hope that you have not quite forgotten the friendship which made last summer—to me at least—so exceedingly pleasant? It is with the thought of your kindness still fresh in my memory that I dare to ask that question which has been growing more and more important to my mind ever since I left home. Will you be my wife? I feel I am asking much of you, but, indeed, I ask in all humility, knowing I have nothing to offer in exchange but a most sincere affection and a great desire to make you happy, and if I can in any degree succeed in that I shall be always yours most gratefully,

"DANIEL MERTON."

Upford Rectory, Norfolk,
Sept. 30, 189—.

"Dear Major Merton—I was very much surprised by your letter, as it had never struck me that you looked upon me as anything but a friend. But I, too, have pleasant memories of the summer, and I feel that I should be contented as your wife, however deeply I might miss my dear home and all the sad and happy associations with which this place is connected, and which must always make it dearer to me than any other in the world. My father has written to you, I know, so I need say no more. I am yours very sincerely,

"CONSTANCE BARTON."

"Mother," said Constance, a few days after writing this letter, "I cannot do it."

"But, my dearest, you must! You know it is only a week to the day you start, and your passage is taken, and all; and your trousseau has gone, and it is really quite easy; and Colonel and Mrs. Gore will look after you, and——"

"What is the good of talking, mother? You know I would travel anywhere; it is the thought of meeting him at the end!"

"Yes, dear," sighed Mrs. Barton. "I quite understand; but you won't mind in a little while. It will soon wear off."

"But it will not! How often must I tell you that this is no sudden freak? I have thought about it for weeks and weeks."

"Why did you not tell me, then?" said the mother, reproachfully.

"Because I could not be certain what I could endure. Yes"—answering a startled look in her hearer's face—"endure. I meant to marry him without loving him; it seemed quite easy, but—last night I found——"

"My dear Constance, go on! What could have influenced you last night?"

"We were coming home from choir practice, and the sun was setting just as we got to the top of the hill—and I stopped at the gate into the first field and watched the sun go down behind the fir trees and the mists come over the fields—and—I found I could not leave it."

"What! Leave what?"

"That gate, mother! No, you cannot understand it; you never would—so just try and forgive me, if you can."

"Constance, surely you cannot be thinking—After all these years!"

"No, mother; I never think, as you say, after all these years. The present is quite enough to think about, and—do you understand? I will not go out to India! I will not marry Major Merton, and so—will you tell my father, or shall I?"

"I will!"

Mrs. Barton went down the stairs with a heavy heart, and on reaching her husband's study sank into the first chair and sighed.

"Constance refuses to marry Major Merton!"

The rector gasped, but before he could say a word an indignant girlish voice broke in from the other end of the room.

"It is a shame! How dare she?"

"Are you there, Maud?" said Mrs. Barton. "Never mind; I should have had to tell you. I think it is a great pity."

"A pity! (scornfully). It is disgraceful. And how—how will he bear it? To have his love treated like that. She took it as though it were her right, and now she flings it away without thinking of his heart—breaking——" and something very like a sob sounded through the room.

"Don't be silly, Maud!" said her mother, in the tone which betrays how familiar is the sentence, and Maud had heard it all her life in response to her most enthusiastic ideas, as well as to her daily chatter, so its effect was small.

Her father and mother began to consider the position. Major Merton expecting a bride; their friends, Colonel and Mrs. Gore, waiting to escort Constance to Bombay and be present at the wedding; and, most important to the female mind, the trousseau, which was already on its way to Brindisi. What was to be done?

"Wire to Major Merton," suggested the rector. "'No. Constance;' or 'Constance refuses.'"

"No," said Mrs. Barton, decidedly, "the Gores must take our letters, and when he sees them alone on the steamer half the force of the blow will be broken; he will see something is wrong and that will be much better than a telegram."

"Yes," said Maud, "because he will not have to wait a fortnight for the explanation."

"Of course," said Mrs. Barton, pitifully, "though that had not struck me. And, by-the-bye, Maud, this will put an end to your Indian trip," and her mother looked bewildered.

"Why?" said Maud, quickly, and the sharp tones of her voice reduced the confused objections surging in her parents' minds into a feeble "It would not do." But through the long argument that followed, they found her imperious "Why not?" so difficult to answer, that she left them in the end saying wonderingly to each other, "And why not?"

The Ganges was steaming into Bombay harbor early one December morning. The passengers, most of them returning from leave, stood on deck watching for Malabar Hill and other familiar landmarks, full of the excitement of a return to that land which however they might call England "home," held most of their life's interests.

Colonel and Mrs. Gore were there, looking rather distracted as they thought of the unpleasant task which lay before them. Maud had disappeared below on some excuse, somewhat to their relief; they felt the sight of the offending bride's sister would not be likely to soothe matters with the forsaken bridegroom.

Maud, in an agony of suspense and half-shamed disgust with herself, was looking with misty eyes out of one of the portholes, when she heard a hasty step behind her, and before she had time to wonder who it was a voice she knew was saying in eager tones:

"Constance! How glad I am!"——She turned and faced—Major Merton. He looked disconcerted for a minute, and then went on: "I beg your pardon, Miss—er—Maud, I suppose I may say, but your figures are so much alike; and where is Constance?"

Poor Maud saw that all her strategems had been useless. She, of all people, had to tell him the bitter truth; she who all the voyage had pictured him having brain fever, ending probably in madness, when he learned how Constance had treated him. She was very young!

She hung her head like a naughty schoolgirl, feeling intolerably guilty, but something must be said, and gathering all her courage together she began:

"I cannot tell you how sorry I am. I am ashamed of Constance," and as Major Merton smiled in utter misconception of her meaning—"yes, ashamed that she is my sister, for, oh, Major Merton!—she is not—she won't—marry you!"

And all her composure fled before the sternness which gathered in his eyes, and, like a little coward, she began to cry. For a few minutes there was a dead silence, broken only by the sound of her sobs, and then a strong sunburned hand was laid on hers, and a very kindly voice said:

"My dear child, why should you cry? It is not your fault, you would not—have not done this thing, and really"—as this did not seem to have any effect—"it is much better that your sister should have found out her feelings, even, as it seems to me, rather late in the day."

"But it is shameful," sobbed Maud: "you will despise us all. It is so cool of her, you know."

Major Merton almost smiled.

"I could not despise her, and as for you—how could I despise you? I think you are sorry for me, and if those tears are for my pain, I cannot have another one. We all have disappointments sometimes, and I hope I know how to bear one."

Maud looked up through her tears again and wondered how Constance could have done this thing. She had never thought that he would bear it as he had; in her own mind she had expected him to stagger—turn white—and perhaps groan a little. She had always heard that a man's tears were so terrible to witness! Secretly, she felt a trifle disappointed when she thought over the scene which she had so often imagined.

However, there was no time for more to be said, for the Gores arrived in the saloon, half vexed and half relieved to gather from the looks of the pair before them that the dreaded disclosure was over, and that nothing remained for them to do but deliver the letters with which they had been intrusted, and let Major Merton depart as quickly as possible.

Mrs. Gore and Maud had been schoolfellows and were great friends, so that the latter found life a very pleasant thing in the gay little cantonment where the regiment which Colonel Gore commanded was stationed.

In April Mrs. Gore and Maud betook themselves to Naini Tal.

Colonel Gore came up in July, and his wife and Maud rode down as far as the Brewery to meet him. They arrived early at the meeting place, and walking on through the gorge, settled themselves near a bowlder covered with waving ferns, over which the water dripped, from whence they could see a bit of the road up which Colonel Gore must pass. Mrs. Gore was the first to catch sight of the traveller for whom they waited.

"Oh, Maud!" she cried, "what a bother! He is not alone. How like Ben to pick up some one, when he might know that I am dying to tell him everything as we ride up."

Mrs. Gore's astonishment knew no bounds when she found that the stranger was Major Merton, but Maud was silent until he asked her point-blank whether she had recognized him on the road, and then she answered very quietly:

"I thought it looked like you."

Mrs. Gore chattered away to Ben all the way home, but the pair behind was rather silent. Major Merton's recollections of Maud were very hazy, but he had imagined her to be a young woman of decided opinions, and one whose voice was heard more frequently than Constance's in the Norfolk Rectory, and he glanced at her from time to time, wondering at the change, little thinking that she was still oppressed by the thought of his sufferings, which, truth to tell, he had almost forgotten, having soon realized that he was just as happy without the bride who had so coolly deserted him.

As they passed through the bazaar and saw the first shimmer of the waters of the lake and faced the circle of the hills which surround it, he turned and asked her the inevitable question:

"How do you like Naini?"

And she, looking up at him for the first time, showed her dark eyes positively radiant with some hidden light and answered as though to a question in the Catechism—solemnly and earnestly:

"I think it is the most beautiful place in the whole world, Major Merton."

That night Mrs. Gore was silent for five whole minutes when alone with Ben, and then broke into such an infectious peal of laughter that he joined in it begging to know what it was all about.

"Oh," said she, "it struck me as being so funny! I believe we brought out Major Merton's bride, after all."

"What on earth do you mean?" said Colonel Gore.

"Why, Maud is such a sentimental child that I fancy the idea of Major Merton's broken heart, which, of course, was all nonsense, made her more than half in love with him herself, while, as for Major Merton, you know if a man wants to get married he will not give it up because one girl refuses him; he will go on till he finds one who will wed, so there will be no difficulty about him——"

"My dear child, stop! You have absolutely nothing to go upon, and I cannot have you matchmaking for Maud."

"I am not matchmaking!" (indignantly.) "I would not do anything so horrid. But you see how delightful it would be, and you know the regiment is in orders for Lucknow, and Major Merton's battery is at Cawnpore, so I should be able to see a lot of Maud when she was married, and——"

"You had much better go to bed. Merton is not likely to contemplate marriage for a long time after such a nasty hit."

"How little you know about men!" sighed the sage of twenty-four, and Colonel Gore subsided into silence with a chuckle of delight.

Mrs. Gore behaved very well. Even Ben, who kept a sharp lookout upon her, admitted that. She was friendly with Major Merton, certainly, but not ostentatiously so. She invited him to dinner about once a week, and to every picnic that she gave; but so she did Charlie Manners, the young R. A. who was Maud's friend, and whose devotion was so open that she could hardly help laughing over it to Major Merton in private.

And Maud, much older for her seven months' Indian experience, gave up pitying Major Merton, put the thought of Constance's misdeed away, and enjoyed the happiest weeks of her whole life, in that delightful state of mind, known once and once only, when a girl forgets the past and the future and feels that the present is very good.

Sept. 13.

"Maud—I go down to-morrow, and though I tried to speak to you last night I never had the opportunity, for when I had I was too miserably uncertain of what your answer would be to dare to risk all upon a question. But now I cannot leave you without getting one word of hope. You know—I need not tell you that—that I love you. You must have seen, ever since the day you met me half way down the hill, that you are dearer to me than any one else in the whole world; that I am content just to be with you; no, that is not true, for I want you for my own, all your dear self. Can you do it? How can I ask it, and whatever it may be you will know that I am yours and yours only."

Tuesday morning.

"One word will not do. Yes—and—Yes—and Yes—and that means I love you, and that means everything! Do you know that I am so glad you wrote? Can you guess why? Well, I read your letter to Constance, and I wanted to know whether you could write differently, and I see that you can! I shall see you to-night, and I will not think of to-morrow's goodby.

"MAUD."

An Unfailing Sign of Longevity.

Starting from the base of the big toe there is a distinct line. That is the life line. In one foot it will curve along until it terminates under the instep far toward the lower base of the little toe. This means long life. If broken in the hollow of the foot it denotes a sickness at middle age, and if it terminates in the hollow of the foot it means a short life. This line is the most interesting one on the foot. The experiments that have been conducted lately have proven this to be an almost unfailing reading of longevity.

DECADENCE OF WHALING.

HOW THE INDUSTRY HAS FALLEN OFF IN LATE YEARS.

Right Whales, or Bowheads, Seek the Seclusion of Arctic Waters---New Bedford the Whaling Depot.

Men have gone insane within the last ten years, says the New York Mail and Express, trying to make a decent sort of a substitute for whalebone. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered in the same vain direction. There are substitutes, so-called, but they are as far off from the genuine article as it is possible to make them and spend money. The sperm whale to-day, as any old sailor will testify, is as extinct as the American buffalo. There is nothing to take the place of a right whale in the matter of bone, and, as a natural consequence, woman's stays and "figure divine" are bound to suffer. The present season's catch has been worse than at any time in the history of the commerce, and because of the steady demand the price of the bone is sure to materially advance within the next few months. At present the bone is retailed in the dry goods stores for 21 cents per piece. A piece is about a yard long, thin as a boarding house sandwich, and it takes three pieces to bone a waist. Last year whalebone sold for $6,500 per ton, and this winter it is thought that the price will be fully $2,000 more. A few years ago, during a particularly bad catch, Arctic whalebone brought nearly $7 per pound, or $14,000 for a short ton. About fifteen years ago the stuff brought no more than $500 per ton, and the best part of it then was used in umbrella making. Steel stopped that part of the business, and then the whalers became discouraged, and the majority went out of the business absolutely. There is no question now but that the industry has declined almost to the disappearing point. It was not the scarcity of the catch then as it is now, but the dread of the introduction of a substitute that permeated the whole whaling business. The decline of the veteran New England industry is marked from that time.

Those who remain in the business say that the catch has been particularly indifferent during the last five years. In the summer of 1891 whalebone sold in this city for $6.70 per pound, but this big price was due to the fact that all of the bone then held was practically owned by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, of San Francisco, and amounted to only 50,000 pounds. In 1854 the bone brought to this country by genuine American vessels reached the magnificent total of 3,445,200 pounds, and this was sold at an average of 40 cents per pound. It was a long time after this that the improvements came. But in 1882, with steam craft specially built to follow the whale in young ice, the deadly bomb lance or harpoon, the destructive shoulder gun and any number of other improvements, the catch yielded only 271,999 pounds, which sold for $1.71 per pound.

As in the past, practically all the whalebone industry is the fruit of American vessels. Occasionally some Scotch barks in search of seals in Newfoundland waters take a few whales in Davis Strait, and in the waters of Greenland; but with this exception, the trade is now monopolized by Yankee vessels, as it has been these hundred years. The captain of a New Bedford whaler, in writing to a friend in this city, says there is absolutely nothing in the business now. "The sperm whale of the rolling forties is as scarce as hen's teeth," this mariner writes, "They have all been hunted out. There are any number of right whales, or bowheads, among the seal islands in the frozen Arctic, but they are hard to get at. We struck any number of them last summer, but for every one we took we struck fifty, and for every one we struck we saw a thousand."

If the cream of it is gone, so are the romance and adventure of the palmy days of the trade. The sailor was never created who had less genuine fear than the real old-fashioned whaler. The field of battle had fewer dangers, and this fact was positively established when, during the late war, the loyal New Englanders lent their precious influence. New Bedford is today the depot for whatever whaling business there is left, and for this reason New Bedford is said to be the wealthiest city of its size in the United States. Most of its capital, which is estimated at $100,000,000, came from bone and blubber. The whaling business of the town was begun about 1775, and was at the height of its fame in 1860. In this year bone sold for $5 a pound, oil brought $2.75 a gallon, and the year's catch amounted to $7,000,000. There were then 10,000 sailors engaged in the enterprise and 600 vessels, representing an investment of $12,000,000. To-day the business is operated by "plum puddin'ers," an old-timer says.

Next to getting the valuable strips from the jawbone of the whale to insert into stays, and waists the most important thing is to get the blanket strips of blubber. It is not a savory job "trying out" a whale, but there is money in it, or rather there was. An old South street shell-back who was identified with a dozen whaling cruises between '54 and '80 says that the whale fishing of to-day and that of the time of the bone then held was practically owned by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, of San Francisco, and amounted to only 50,000 pounds. In 1854 the bone brought to this country by genuine American vessels reached the magnificent total of 3,445,200 pounds, and this was sold at an average of 40 cents per pound. It was a long time after this that the improvements came. But in 1882, with steam craft specially built to follow the whale in young ice, the deadly bomb lance or harpoon, the destructive shoulder gun and any number of other improvements, the catch yielded only 271,999 pounds, which sold for $1.71 per pound.

As in the past, practically all the whalebone industry is the fruit of American vessels. Occasionally some Scotch barks in search of seals in Newfoundland waters take a few whales in Davis Strait, and in the waters of Greenland; but with this exception, the trade is now monopolized by Yankee vessels, as it has been these hundred years. The captain of a New Bedford whaler, in writing to a friend in this city, says there is absolutely nothing in the business now. "The sperm whale of the rolling forties is as scarce as hen's teeth," this mariner writes, "They have all been hunted out. There are any number of right whales, or bowheads, among the seal islands in the frozen Arctic, but they are hard to get at. We struck any number of them last summer, but for every one we took we struck fifty, and for every one we struck we saw a thousand."

If the cream of it is gone, so are the romance and adventure of the palmy days of the trade. The sailor was never created who had less genuine fear than the real old-fashioned whaler. The field of battle had fewer dangers, and this fact was positively established when, during the late war, the loyal New Englanders lent their precious influence. New Bedford is today the depot for whatever whaling business there is left, and for this reason New Bedford is said to be the wealthiest city of its size in the United States. Most of its capital, which is estimated at $100,000,000, came from bone and blubber. The whaling business of the town was begun about 1775, and was at the height of its fame in 1860. In this year bone sold for $5 a pound, oil brought $2.75 a gallon, and the year's catch amounted to $7,000,000. There were then 10,000 sailors engaged in the enterprise and 600 vessels, representing an investment of $12,000,000. To-day the business is operated by "plum puddin'ers," an old-timer says.

Next to getting the valuable strips from the jawbone of the whale to insert into stays and waists the most important thing is to get the blanket strips of blubber. It is not a savory job "trying out" a whale, but there is money in it, or rather there was. An old South street shell-back who was identified with a dozen whaling cruises between '54 and '80 says that the whale fishing of to-day and that of the time before kerosene was introduced to spoil it, can only be compared by the difference between sucker fishing and fishing for salmon. There are more whales than ever in the Northern Pacific, he says, because there is nothing to keep them down. San Francisco is now getting all the baleen. A steam whaler recently arrived there with a poor catch, although her crew reported having seen hundreds of "bowheads" in the Arctic, "gamboling and skylarking like a school of playful porpoises." It was very disappointing to see all this blubber floating about with no chance to use the iron. The last census showed that there were twelve women engaged with their husbands in the whaling business of the Pacific.

Ambergris is a morbid secretion of the sperm whale, and its yield was never great, but has been growing alarmingly small the last ten years. In 1889 the total yield of ambergris was only 73 pounds, yet its value was $23,200. Ambergris, according to old traditions, runs from three inches to a foot in diameter, and weighs from a few ounces to twenty or thirty pounds. The largest lump is said to have been sold by an Oriental prince to the Dutch East India Company. It weighed 182 pounds. A piece weighing 130 pounds was found in the intestines of a sperm whale captured near the Windward Islands and brought $2,400. Ambergris is sold to expensive perfumery stock dealers.

PICTURE ON A HILL.

The Long Man of Wilmington England, Measures 240 Feet.

About midway between Berwick and Polegate Stations, at a point where the side of the hill is very precipitous, those who know exactly the spot where to look will be able to see from the railway carriage windows a sort of rude imitation of the human form outlined in white. The figure, which is between 200 and 300 feet in height, holds a long staff in each hand. This is "The Long Man of Wilmington," once the center of profound veneration and worship, but now merely an object of interest to the curious.

In order to obtain an adequate idea of this great hillside figure, dominating the surrounding country, and appearing to watch as guardian over the little village below, it is desirable to approach it on foot, tramping along the winding lanes, as the pilgrims of old must have tramped when they came hither on the occasion of some great religious festival. Seen from afar, the figure does not appear to be of remarkable size, but gradually, as one approaches the hill, it assumes an imposing and definite shape.

The figure, about 240 feet in height, was merely shaped in the turf, so as to allow the chalk to appear through. In the course of time these depressions in the surface became almost imperceptible, and to such an extent was the figure neglected that at last it was only possible to make out the form at a distance when the slight hollows were marked by drifted snow or when the oblique rays of the rising or setting sun threw them into a deep shadow. In order to preserve the form of the Long Man, and to render it at the same time easily distinguishable at a distance, the outline was marked by a single line of white bricks placed closely together. The effect has been to produce a somewhat startling figure, which is plainly visible in fine weather from a great distance.

There are in different parts of the country other examples of extremely rude and early hillside figures; and, although the very fact of the great antiquity renders it unlikely that historical or documentary evidence will be forthcoming as to their design or precise purpose, it is very satisfactory to find that an explanation has been found which will at once account for many of their peculiarities.

The theory is that these are sacrificial figures. We learn from the writings of Caesar that the Gauls (and the Britons were doubtless included) had figures of vast size, the limbs of which, formed of oziers, they filled with living men. The figure was ultimately fired, and the miserable victims perished in the flames.

There is a local saying in Sussex, probably of great antiquity, in which the Long Man is mentioned in reference to the weather. It runs:

When Firle Hill and Long Man has a cap,
We at A'ston gets a drap.

Firle Hill, or Beacon, is a well-known height of the South Downs, and the "cap" referred to is a covering of clouds or mist.—English Illustrated Magazine.

Real Value of Potatoes.

The real value of potatoes depends upon the starch contained, which may vary from thirteen per cent. to about twice as much. While the price does not vary accordingly, it is of advantage to cultivators to select seed rich in starch, and a French inventor, M. A. Allard, has devised an instrument called the feculometer for enabling them to do this. It depends upon the principle that increase in the proportion of starch increases the density. It is a kind of large aerometer, consisting of a lower receptacle for a weight, a central float into which is put a kilogramme of very clean and very dry potatoes, and a rod graduated for density and corresponding richness in starch. When plunged into a cylindrical vessel of water about twenty inches deep, the instrument promptly indicates the quality of the potato by the depth to which the rod sinks. The same apparatus may be used for determining the density of other farm products, such as beets and grain, a special scale being provided for each kind.

Some Men Are Frivolous.

The Emperor Domitian occupied his leisure in catching flies. Cardinal Richelieu amused himself with his collection of cats. Cowper was at no time so happy as when feeding his tame hares. Mazarin employed his leisure in playing with an ape. The Marquis de Montespan amused himself with mice when occupying the gilded apartments of Versailles. The mice were white and had been brought to him all the way from Siberia. Latude, in the Bastile, made companions of twenty-six rats which occupied his cell.

Oil Fuel for War Ships.

A writer in a recent number of the Revista Nautica remarks that all the great naval powers have been experimenting with petroleum fuel. In 1893 many of the Italian war ships carried a supply of astaki to be used as an adjunct to their ordinary fuel supply, while many of the torpedo-boats were fitted to use it exclusively. England is stated to have made the most progress in this line, while Russia, to whom the matter is of special importance, owing to her enormous supplies of petroleum, comes second. The advantages of the liquid, it is stated, comprise a reduction in the weight and volume of combustible required for a given horsepower in the engines. An increased radius of action is thus obtained. The oil can, moreover, be stored at least partially below water line, out of the way of shells. There is no fear of spontaneous combustion of the oil, such as occasionally occurs with coal, and being free from sulphur, the oil fuel is not likely to deteriorate the boiler shell or tubes. The operation of firing, so arduous with coal, becomes extremely easy with petroleum, and once the draught is properly adjusted, there is no stream of telltale flame from the funnels of the boat. The furnace doors can be kept closed, thus avoiding the rush of cold air on to the boiler, which occurs every time fresh coal is placed on the furnace grate. The operation of "coaling," if one may use the term, becomes also extremely simple, and can be carried out successfully in mid-ocean and in rough weather. The evaporative power of the oil is, weight for weight, superior to that of coal and in practice 15,290 pounds of water have been evaporated from heat at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, with one pound of oil, that theoretically due being about 20.5 pounds.

"Some of our chief authorities on power appear to be of the opinion that liquid fuel is likely to displace coal in the near future over a large area," says the Iron and Trades Review. "The residue of the distillation of petroleum or shale oil, known by the name of mazouth and astatkis, is successfully used on more than seventy-two locomotives on the Volga railway. In England there has recently been constructed a torpedo boat of about eighty-six tons displacement. She has a double bottom divided up into eight water-tight compartments, which are used as tanks or bunkers for the oil, and which holds from fifteen tons to sixteen tons. As these compartments are emptied of the liquid fuel they are filled with water, so that the draught and stability of the boat remains always the same. This boat's engines are ordinary triple-expansion. The boiler is of the ordinary locomotive type, with the special fittings necessary for liquid-fuel burning. It is fitted with thirty-one oil jets, which are fed by a Worthington pump, which draws the fuel from the double bottom and delivers it into a cylindrical tank, where it is put under air pressure. It has been claimed that the results of all trials up to the present time have been to show that there are only two ways of burning liquid fuel, viz.: either by means of atomizers for large powers or gasifiers for small powers. Of course, in England, where coal is cheap, and oil or petroleum so relatively dear, we could hardly expect the latter to make such headway as in Russia or the Balkan states."

Talks Without a Tongue.

A remarkable case of special interest to the medical world exists at Bradford, Penn. The case is that of Dr. A. M. Williams, who, although he recently had his tongue removed, is able to talk. He is unable to tell the nature of his disease, which, he says, was undoubtedly malignant. It was a sort of cancerous growth, and in order to save his life he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and entered a hospital, where he had his entire tongue, left tonsil, left submaxillary and sublingual glands and some cervical lymphatic glands removed.

With these gone, according to general belief, speech would be impossible. Yet Dr. Williams can speak, and speak quite well. He began to study out the subject of speech and discovered that persons were "right" and "left" in the use of the organs of their mouth and throat, just as they are "right" and "left" in the use of their hands.

In this case he was "left" in the use of his mouth and throat muscles, a circumstance that made his condition still more desperate, because some of the organs of the left side had been removed with the tongue. He is inclined to the theory that, while the preferred use of the right instead of the left hand is generally a case of education or choice, the involuntary discrimination that leads one to use a set of mouth or throat muscles or refrain from using both sets is, in most cases, the result of heredity.

Examination of peculiarities in their pronunciation of certain letters, wherein Dr. Williams and several of his descendants agreed, but were at variance with most other people, and which peculiarities were in no wise due to defects of vocal organs, led him to form the conclusion above stated.

He has finally succeeded in being able to talk. In conversation he never resorts to the pencil. He has been out of the hospital five weeks, and can speak so as to be fairly well understood. The doctor is confident that within a short time his speech will greatly improve.

Queer Cycling.

A one-legged bicyclist is making a tour around the world. His name is R. W. Brown, and he left Madison South Dakota, on June 1, arriving at San Francisco September 23.

Brown says he is not trying to make any particular kind of record. All he wants is, he says, a change of scenery and especially to get away from "the hard times in South Dakota."

He has been pushing westward by easy stages. He arrived at San Francisco with only one cent in his pocket but he was confident of making some money before many hours were over.

On the way across the continent this one-legged bicyclist has been giving exhibitions and winning races. He entered a race at Salt Lake, in which there were twenty-three starters. He was allowed a seven-minute handicap over the scratch man, and he came out eighth in a ten-mile race. In all, Brown has travelled, according to his cyclometer, 2,878 miles.—New York Journal.

Eyes

Ears and nose are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red and watery, with dull, heavy pains between them; there are roaring, buzzing noises in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is affected; the nose is a severe sufferer, with its constant, uncomfortable discharge. All these disagreeable symptoms may be removed by the use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Money in Carrots.

Roslyn, Long Island, has a woman farmer who raises such plebeian vegetables as carrots and turnips for the market. She is Mrs. Taber Willets, and her place is the pride of the natives. She is a practical agriculturist and makes farming pay to a remarkable degree. It is encouraging to know, however, that her strictly practical ideas do not prevent her from surrounding her vegetable garden with a border of box, in which sweet peas and wallflowers bloom.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist. Under absolute guarantee to cure. Book and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Calling names is a bad practice in politics, but we have all got so nearsighted that we can't identify a thing until it is labeled.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

It is a queer thing that some men cannot consider themselves truly religious without making other people uncomfortable.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Identification Needed

Mrs. William Maydenbauer, of Seattle, Wash., is a woman who deserves to go down to posterity as one with an admirable sense of humor. She became known to fame in the following manner: One day she entered the First National Bank and presented to the cashier, one Turner, a newcomer in the city, a properly drawn check. Mr. Turner demurred at paying it because he did not know her. He informed her that she would have to be identified. She looked up, and, discovering that a stranger was waiting on her, remarked succinctly:

"Well, sir, if any identification is necessary, you are the one to be identified. I have lived here all my life, and never saw you around here before."

The cashier cashed the check.—Boston Advertiser.

Beware!

There is a new kind of bug, and it is a corker. It is spreading over the country from the Southwest, and human beings are its chosen prey. Already it has invaded the Mississippi Valley in great numbers, and many persons have nearly died from its bites. Not a whit more cheerful does this news become when it is explained that the insect in question is a giant species of bed-bug. It comes from Mexico and Texas, and it measures a full inch in length.

Cynical.

"How is that song getting along?" asked the publisher's friend.

"Splendidly," was the enthusiastic reply. "It is going to be one of the hits of the day. Every musician who has heard it says that it's vile."—Washington Star.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of **Womb Troubles** are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That **Bearing-down Feeling,** causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Gospel Farming."

TEXT: "My Father is the husbandman."—John xv., 1.

This last summer, having gone in different directions over between five and six thousand miles of harvest fields, I can hardly open my Bible without smelling the breath of new-mown hay and seeing the golden light of the wheat field. And when I open my Bible to take my text, the Scripture leaf rustles like the tassels of the corn.

We were nearly all of us born in the country. We dropped corn in the hill, and went on Saturday to the mill, tying the grist in the centre of the sack so that the contents on either side the horse balanced each other; and drove the cattle afield, our bare feet wet with the dew, and rode the horses with the halter to the brook until we fell off, and hunted the mow for nests until the feathered occupants went cackling away. We were nearly all of us born in the country, and all would have stayed there had not some adventurous lad on his vacation come back with better clothes and softer hands and set the whole village on fire with ambition for city life. So we all understand rustic allusions. The Bible is full of them. In Christ's Sermon on the Mount you could see the full-blown lilies and the glossy back of the crow's wings as it flies over Mount Olivet. David and John, Paul and Isaiah find in country life a source of frequent illustration, while Christ in the text takes the responsibility of calling God a farmer, declaring: "My Father is the husbandman."

Noah was the first farmer. We say nothing about Cain, the tiller of the soil. Adam was a gardener on a large scale, but to Noah was given all the acres of the earth. Elisha was an agriculturist, not cultivating a ten-acre lot, for we find him plowing with twelve yoke of oxen. In Bible times the land was so plenty and the inhabitants so few that Noah was right when he gave to every inhabitant a certain portion of land, that land if cultivated ever after to be his own possession.

They were not small crops raised in those times, for though the arts were rude, the plow turned up very rich soil, and barley and cotton and flax and all kinds of grain came up at the call of the harvesters. Pliny tells of one stalk of grain that had on it between three and four hundred ears. The rivers and the brooks, through artificial channels, were brought down to the roots of the corn, and to this habit of turning a river wherever it was wanted, Solomon refers when he says: "The king's heart is in the hand of the Lord, and He turneth it as the rivers of water are turned, whithersoever He will."

The wild beasts were caught, and then a hook was put into their nose, and then they were led over the field, and to that God refers when He says to wicked Sennacherib: "I will put a hook in thy nose and I will bring thee back by the way which thou camest." And God has a hook in every bad man's nose, whether it be Nebuchadnezzar or Ahab or Herod. He may think himself very independent, but some time in his life, or in the hour of his death, he will find that the Lord Almighty has a hook in his nose.

This was the rule in regard to the culture of the ground: "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together," illustrating the folly of ever putting intelligent and useful and pliable men in association with the stubborn and unmanageable. The vast majority of troubles in the churches and in reformatory institutions comes from the disregard of this command of the Lord, "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together."

There were large amounts of property invested in cattle. The Moabites paid 100,000 sheep as an annual tax. Job had 7000 sheep, 3000 camels, 500 yoke of oxen. The time of vintage was ushered in with mirth and music. The clusters of the vine were put into the wine press, and then five men would get into the press and trample out the juice from the grape until their garments were saturated with the wine and had become the emblems of slaughter. Christ Himself, wounded until covered with the blood of crucifixion, making use of this allusion when the question was asked: "Wherefore art Thou red in Thine apparel and Thy garments like one who treadeth the wine vat?" He responded: "I have trodden the wine press alone."

In all ages there has been great honor paid to agriculture. Seven-eighths of the people in every country are disciples of the plow. A government is strong in proportion as it is supported by an athletic and industrious yeomanry. So long ago as before the fall of Carthage, Strabo wrote twenty-eight books on agriculture; Hesiod wrote a poem on the same subject—"The Weeks and Days." Cato was prouder of his work on husbandry than of all his military conquests. But I must not be tempted into a discussion of agricultural conquests. Standings mid the harvests and orchards and vineyards of the Bible, and standing amid the harvests and orchards and vineyards of our own country—larger harvests than have ever before been gathered—I want to run out the analogy between the production of crops and the growth of grace in the soul—all these sacred writers making use of that analogy.

In the first place, I remark, in grace as in the fields, there must be a plow. That which theologians call conviction is only the plowshare turning up the sins that have been rooted and matted in the soul. A farmer said to his indolent son: "There are a hundred dollars buried deep in that field." The son went to work and plowed the field from fence to fence, and he plowed it very deep, and then complained that he had not found the money; but when the crop had been gathered and sold for a hundred dollars more than any previous year, then the young man took the hint as to what his father meant when he said there were a hundred dollars buried down in that field. Deep plowing for a crop. Deep plowing for a soul. He who makes light of sin will never amount to anything in the church or in the world. If a man speaks of sin as though it were an inaccuracy or a mistake, instead of the loathsome, abominable, consuming and damning thing that God hates, that man will never yield a harvest of usefulness.

When I was a boy I plowed a field with a team of spirited horses. I plowed it very quickly. Once in a while I passed over some of the sod without turning it, but I did not jerk back the plow with its rattling devices. I thought it made no difference. After awhile my father came along and said, "Why, this will never do; this isn't plowed deep enough; there you have missed this and you have missed that." And he plowed it over again. The difficulty with a great many people is that they are only scratched with conviction when the subsoil plow of God's truth ought to be put in up to the beam.

My word is to all Sabbath-school teachers, to all parents, to all Christian workers—Plow deep! Plow deep!

But what means all this crooked plowing, these crooked furrows, the repentance that amounts to nothing? Men groan over their sins but get no better. They weep, but their tears are not counted. They get convicted, but not converted. What is the reason? I remember that on the farm we set a standard with a red flag at the other end of the field. We kept our eye on that. We aimed at that. We plowed up to that. Losing sight of that we made a crooked furrow. Keeping our eye on that we made a straight furrow. Now in this matter of conviction we must have some standard to guide us. If is a red standard that God has set at the other end of the field. It is the Cross. Keeping your eye on that you will make a straight furrow. Losing sight of it you will make a crooked furrow. Plow up to the Cross. Aim not at either end of the horizontal piece of the Cross, but at the upright piece, at the centre of it, the heart of the Son of God who bore your sins and made satisfaction. Crying and weeping will not bring you through. "Him hath God exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour to give repentance." Oh, plow up to the Cross!

Again, I remark, in grace as in the field, there must be a sowing. In the autumnal weather you find the farmer going across the field at a stride of about twenty-three inches, and at every stride he puts his hand into the sack of grain and he sprinkles the seed-corn over the field. It looks silly to a man who does not know what he is doing. He is doing a very important work. He is scattering the winter grain, and though the snow may come, the next year there will be a great crop. Now, that is what we are doing when we are preaching the Gospel—we are scattering the seed. It is the foolishness of preaching, but it is the winter grain; and though the snows of worldliness may come down upon it, it will yield after awhile glorious harvest. Let us be sure we sow the right kind of seed. Sow mullen stalk and mullen stalk will come up. Sow Canada thistles and Canada thistles will come up. Sow wheat and wheat will come up. Let us distinguish between truth and error. Let us know the difference between wheat and hellebore, oat and henbane.

Again, I remark, in grace as in the farm there must be a harrowing. I refer now not to a harrow that goes over the field in order to prepare the ground for the seed, but a harrow which goes over after the seed is sown, lest the birds pick up the seed, sinking it down into the earth so that it can take root. You know a harrow. It is made of bars of wood nailed across each other, and the underside of each bar is furnished with sharp teeth, and the horses are hitched to it, it goes tearing and leaping across the field, driving the seed down into the earth until it springs up in the harvest. Bereavement, sorrow, persecution are the Lord's harrows to sink the Gospel truth in your heart. These were truths that you heard thirty years ago; they have not affected you until recently. Some great trouble came over you, and the truth was harrowed in, and it has come up. What did God mean in this country in 1857? For a century there was the Gospel preached, but a great deal of it produced no result. Then God harnessed a wild panic to a harrow of commercial disaster, and that harrow went down Wall street, and up Wall street, down Third street, and up Third street, down State street, and up State street, down Pennsylvania avenue, and up Pennsylvania avenue, until the whole land was torn to pieces as it had never been before. What followed the harrow? A great awakening in which there were 500,000 souls brought into the Kingdom of our Lord. No harrow, no crop.

Again, I remark, in grace as in the farm there must be a reaping. Many Christians speak of religion as though it were a matter of economics or insurance. They expect to reap in the next world. Oh no! Now is the time to reap. Gather up the joy of the Christian religion this morning, this afternoon, this night. If you have not as much grace as you would like to have, thank God for what you have, and pray for more. You are no worse enslaved than Joseph, no worse troubled than was David, no worse scourged than was Paul. Yet, amid the rattling of fetters and amid the gloom of dungeons, and amid the horror of shipwreck, they triumphed in the grace of God. The weakest man in the house to-day has 500 acres of spiritual joy all ripe. Why do you not go and reap it? You have been groaning over your infirmities for thirty years. Now give one round shout over your emancipation. You say you have it so hard; you might have it worse. You wonder why this great cold trouble keeps revolving through your soul, turning and turning with a black hand on the crank. Ah, that trouble is the grindstone on which you are to sharpen your sickle. To the fields! Wake up! Take off your green spectacles, your blue spectacles, your black spectacles. Pull up the corners of your mouth as far as you pull them down. To the fields! Reap! reap!

Again, I remark, in grace as in farming, there is a time for threshing. I tell you bluntly that is death. Just as the farmer with a flail beats the wheat out of the straw, so death beats the soul out of the body. Every sickness is a stoke of the flail, and the sick-bed is the threshing floor. What, say you, is death to a good man only taking the wheat out of the straw? That is all. An aged man has fallen asleep. Only yesterday you saw him in the sunny porch playing with his grandchildren. Calmly he received the message to leave this world. He bade a pleasant good-bye to his old friends. The telegraph carries the tidings, and on swift rail trains the kindred come, wanting once more to look on the face of dear old grandfather. Brush back the gray hairs from his brow; it will never ache again. Put him away in the slumber of the tomb. He will not be afraid of that night. Grandfather was never afraid of anything. He will rise in the morning of the resurrection. Grandfather was always the first to rise. His voice has already mingled in the doxology of Heaven. Grandfather always did sing in church. Anything ghastly in that? No. The threshing of the wheat out of the straw. That is all.

The Saviour folds a lamb in His bosom. The little child filled all the house with her music, and her toys are scattered all up and down the stairs just as she left them. What if the hand that plucked four-o'clocks out of the meadow is still? It will wave in the eternal triumph. What if the voice that made music in the home is still? It will sing the eternal hosanna. Put a white rose in one hand, a red rose in the other hand, and a wreath of orange blossoms on the brow; the white flower for the victory, the red flower for the Saviour's sacrifice, the orange blossoms for her marriage day. Anything ghastly about that? Oh, no! The sun went down and the flower shut. The wheat threshed out of the straw. "Dear Lord, give me sleep," said a dying boy, the son of one of my elders, "dear Lord, give me sleep." And he closed his eyes and awoke in glory. Henry W. Longfellow, writing a letter of condolence to those parents, said, "Those last words were beautifully poetic." And Mr. Longfellow knew what is poetic. "Dear Lord, give me sleep."

'Twas not in cruelty, not in wrath
That the reaper came that day:
'Twas an angel that visited the earth
And took the flower away.

So it may be with us when our work is all done. "Dear Lord, give me sleep."

I have one more thought to present. I have spoken of the plowing, of the sowing, of the harrowing, of the reaping, of the threshing. I must now speak a moment of the garnering.

Where is the garner? Need I tell you? Oh, no. So many have gone out from your own circles—yea, from your own family, that you have had your eyes on that garner for many a year. What a hard time some of them had! In Gethsemanes of suffering, they sweat great drops of blood. They took the "cup of trembling" and they put it to their hot lips and they cried, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me." With tongues of burning agony they cried, "O Lord, deliver my soul!" But they got over it. They all got over it. Garnered! Their tears wiped away; their battles all ended; their burdens lifted. Garnered! The Lord of the harvest will not allow those sheaves to perish in the equinox. Garnered! Some of us remember, on the farm, that the sheaves were put on the top of the rack which surmounted the wagon, and these sheaves were piled higher and higher, and after a while the horses started for the barn; and these sheaves swayed to and fro in the wind, and the old wagon creaked, and the horses made a struggle, and pulled so hard the harness came up in loops of leather on on their backs, and when the front wheel struck the elevated door of the barn it seemed as if the load would go no farther, until the workmen gave a great shout, and then with one last tremendous strain, the horses pulled in the load; they were unharnessed, and forkful after forkful of grain fell into the mow. Oh, my friends, our getting to heaven may be a pull, a hard pull, a very hard pull; but these sheaves are bound to go in. The Lord of the harvest has promised it. I see the load at last coming to the door of the heavenly garner. The sheaves of the Christian soul sway to and fro in the wind of death, and the old body creaks under the load, and as the load strikes the floor of the celestial garner, it seems as if it can go no farther. It is the last struggle, until the voices of angels and the voices of our departed kindred and the welcoming voice of God shall send the harvest rolling into the eternal triumph, while all up and down the sky the cry is heard: "Harvest home! harvest home!"

The People of Seville.

The people were as gay as the town too gay, too commercial, too modern, M. Maurice Barres thought Seville. But, fortunately, I was quite prosaic enough to delight at the time in its constant movement and noise and life. The Sierpes during the day was the center of their gaiety—Seville's Corso or Broadway or Piccadilly. It was here the hottest hours were spent. Under its awnings it was like a pleasant court; for, though peasants might pass with their donkeys, no cart or carriage could ever drive through. In the clubs on each side, their facade nothing but one open window, rows of chairs were always turned toward the street, and always held an audience as entertaining as it was willing to be entertained. The same people who in the evening filled the Plaza Nueva, there to listen to the music, sauntered in and out of the shops, where you could buy the latest French novel or the photograph of the favorite matador But of this multitude of loungers none seemed to have anything to do except to become violently interested the minute J. tried to sketch.—Century.

Anent the recent tragedy at the St. Louis County fair, when a young woman balloonist fell from the clouds to instant death, we are told with melting pathos of the heart-rending grief of the husband, and the emotions of the spectators, of the women who fainted and the strong men who sobbed aloud. The accident has been commented upon from various standpoints, chiefly that of legal intervention to prevent such dangerous exhibitions. But another feature is suggested by the description of the horror. Passing by comment in what manner of material goes to make up a man who will allow his wife to risk her neck for a few dollars, is it not true that the performance is attractive purely and simply because a tragedy is a possible climax? To ascend in a captive balloon would be no attraction at all, because the danger is reduced to a minimum. Plain hot-air balloon ascensions without a leap from the clouds became too tame for the same reason. Then came the parachute leap with the ever-present danger of the aeronaut being killed, and the public flocked to see the show. It would be wrong to say that any one really expects an accident at such exhibitions, but it is unquestionably true that the greater the danger of accident, the greater is the attraction.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	5 25
High Grade Extra			4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73⅝		77⅝
CORN—No. 2 White	33		33½
Oats—Southern & Penn	22½		23
RYE—No. 2	42		43
HAY—Choice Timothy	12 50		13 00
Good to Prime	12 00		12 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	15 00		15 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	7 50		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	70
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	90		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	7½	@	8
City Cows	6		6½
Southern No. 2	4½		5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	28	@	30
ONIONS	45		50
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls	6¾	@	7
Clear ribsides	5½		6
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			12 00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			4¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	21	@	22
Under Fine	19		20
Creamery Rolls	21		22
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	11	@	11¼
N. Y. Flats	11¼		11½
Skim Cheese	3		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	17	@	17½
North Carolina	15½		16
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	6¼	@	7
Ducks, per lb	9		9½
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 40
SHEEP	1 00		2 75
Hogs	3 60		3 80
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78		81
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	29⅝		29½
OATS—No. 3	22		23
BUTTER—State	16½		17
EGGS—State	19		20
CHEESE—State	7		10

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77		77½
CORN—No. 3	29		29½
OATS—No. 2	25		25¾
BUTTER—State	19		20
EGGS—Penna. ft	19		20

SICK NEARLY THIRTY YEARS.

BRILLIANT SERVICE IN THE WAR FOLLOWED BY PROLONGED SUFFERING.

High Private Briggs Brings His War-time Valor Into a Life and Death Combat---He Speaks of His Struggles Since the War.

From the Tribune, Hornellsville, N. Y.

There is no man in Oneida County, New York, who stands higher in the community than Mr. William H. Briggs, a wealthy farmer, and resident of Bridgewater, and a prominent member of the G. A. R. His statement will not be news to his friends, as they all know whereof he writes, but it is commended to the consideration of the public. Mr. Briggs writes as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to be able to give honor where honor is due, and to that end I make this certificate, hoping it may be the means of others being benefited as I have been.

"I am a farmer residing near Bridgewater, Oneida County, New York; my name is William H. Briggs, and I am 56 years old. I am an old soldier, and member of the G. A. R., having served as high private in Co. A, 1st New York Artillery, during the whole four years of the Rebellion. Though not a pensioner, and never an applicant for pension, I contracted through malarial climate, disease of liver and stomach, from which I suffered continuously, in various forms. In 1863 I had the jaundice, and it continued for years, to a greater or lesser degree. I never was free from dyspepsia, and palpitation of the heart, and suffered from nervous debility to such an extent that I could neither rest by night nor work by day. Night after night I walked the floor tormented by vague fears, which I knew were purely imaginary, and yet I could not shake them off. I came home in June, 1865, and from then until 1894 I was constantly attended by physicians, having employed three at different times during that period. These good doctors gave me occasionally temporary relief, but the good effects of their treatment quickly disappeared, and left me more despondent and wretched than ever.

"I did not believe in giving up, and was about to send to Utica for another physician, when Mr. H. Seifert, the blacksmith who attends to my horses, recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as he assured me they had done wonderful things for him. I had read of these pills before and felt somewhat inclined to try them, before Seifert spoke of them, but his recommendation settled the matter, and I became Dr. Williams' patient. I took Pink Pills steadily until I have consumed four boxes, growing better and better every day, my liver working freely, my kidneys acting normally. My heart no longer troubled me, and I could digest my food. All that water brash, heart burn, buzzing in the head, as if there were a great empty space in my cranium, disappeared, and life began to be worth living, which it had not been since my army service. I was cured in less than one year from the time I began to take Pink Pills in 1894, and have been in fair health ever since. Of course, I have to be careful, as I easily catch cold, and it is apt to settle in my right side, but a dose or two of the Pink Pills soon set me to rights again, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stones against those who are pensioners. If I were needy I should certainly ask for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My old comrades can testify that I have helped many a one of them to get a pension.

"The above statement is true in every particular. I certify on honor.

"(Signed) WM. H. BRIGGS."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Training of Jewish Children.

Within recent years the Jewish element in this country has given a large amount of attention to the manual training of the young. There has also been a notable increase in the number of technical schools for Jewish boys.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

We are the heirs of the ages, but we are apt to reject a good deal of what was left us.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Inherited wealth shows that if a fellow can't succeed himself he can succeed his father.

Flowers love the Sunlight and always turn to it. The modern housewife learns to love

Sunlight Soap

and always turns to it to help her out on "wash day" or any other day when she needs a pure, honest soap which cleanses everything it touches and doesn't injure anything, either fabric or hands.

Less labor
Greater comfort

Lever Bros., Ltd.,
Hudson & Harrison Sts., N.Y.

Speechmakers are reminded that even the perfumer who makes an extract gives credit to the flower from which he gets it.

When Dobbins' Electric Soap was first made in 1865 it cost 20 cents a bar. It is precisely the same in ingredients and quality now and doesn't cost half. Buy it of your grocer and preserve your clothes. If he hasn't it, he will get it.

We are a thousand times more impressed by a truth that we have discovered than by a thousand that have been told us.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1206 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

The real "dear old times" are those that we had in our youth, spending more money than we could afford.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Why should one open his mouth except to say something good, or to eat, or to borrow money?

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c., 25c.

If you wish to see true affection observe a poet's feelings toward the children of his brain.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Successful

growers of **fruits, berries,** and all kinds of **vegetables,** know that the largest yields and best quality are produced by the liberal use of fertilizers containing at least **10% of**

Actual Potash.

Without the liberal use of Potash on sandy soils, it is impossible to grow fruits, berries and vegetables of a quality that will command the best prices.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

CHEAPEST AND BEST

GERMAN DICTIONARY
OF 624 PAGES
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.
A FIRST-CLASS DICTIONARY
AT VERY SMALL PRICE.

It gives English Words with the German Equivalents and Pronunciation and German Words with English Definitions. Sent postpaid on receipt of $1

READ WHAT THIS MAN SAYS:

SALEM, MASS., May 31, 1894.

Book Pub. House, 134 Leonard St.:

The German Dictionary is received and I am much pleased with it. I did not expect to find such a good print and so cheap a book. Please send a copy to ——, and inclosed find $1 for same. M. M. HASKELL.

Address
BOOK PUB. CO.,
134 Leonard Street, New York City.

MONEY GOLD, SILVER.... ....BOOK FREE. Dan Danehy, Columbus, O.

ENC 45

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book free. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 213

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 4

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

CHINA ANNEX 90 X 20 FT.

8200 square feet floor space.

SPECIAL TO THE LADIES.

Miss S. E. Conklin, the expert fitter of Her Majesty's Corset, commences a three days' engagement at our store on Monday, Oct. 26th, ending Wednesday, Oct. 28th.

A Grand Opportunity

to have an Exquisite Figure and learn what a Perfectly Fitting corset really is.

Don't forget the days and dates, but make it a point to come and see why Her Majesty's Corset has gained the unqualified approval of so many of America's stylish maids and matrons. U will not be asked to buy.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE ELECTION

Is over. Whether you are pleased or displeased, you must now be content with the result.

From now on you can pay more attention to the needs of yourself and family.

November is upon us and you will want goods suitable to the season.

We can supply you with Dress Goods from 10c up. Lancaster Ginghams, 5c. Muslins, 4c up. Canton Flannels, 5c up. Outing Cloth, 5c up. Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear, and Hosiery. Men's Gloves and Mittens, Knitting Yarns, Saxonys, Zephyrs, etc. Saxony, 5c up.

Give us a call.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Brief Local Bits.

Election day opened bright and mild as a May morning.

"Fifty-three cent dollars" taken on subscription for the Reporter.

Och, house cleaning is on hand. "O, for a lodge in some vast wilderness ?"

You will find some valuable real estate advertised for sale in the Reporter.

Corn husking, potata raising and picking apples are pretty nearly finished with our farmers.

The next trouble ahead is eating turkey on Thanksgiving; i. e., to know where the turkey's to come from.

The long, winter evenings are coming on; subscribe for the Reporter and the family will enjoy the evenings reading it.

Boob turned out some of the biggest wheels ever seen here; about 24 feet in circumference, intended for wagoning in the Jersey sands.

Some farmers are apprehensive this remarkrbly fine weather may breed the fly in the wheat fields. Let's not fret over that until it is so.

The fine weather we had from middle of last week on, no doubt, was the so-called Indian summer, only that the old-time smokiness was wanting. The smoke was caused by vast prairie fires before the western country was settled.

In this boro we had a quiet election but a full vote was out. In the townships it was about the same; farmers were well on with their work and went to the polls, the highest privilege of an American citizen. It is amusing to listen to some disputing the qualifications of a voter yet know nothing on it and can't even understand the law when they read it.

BRICK FOR SALE.

From 90,000 to 100,000 brick, of the burned Jack house in Boalsburg, are offered for sale in large or small quantities, and good as new. Offered for sale at a bargain. Apply to Frank. McFarlane, agent, Boalsburg. 1m

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

How it Will be the Coming Month as Predicted by Foster.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 24th to 28th, and the next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 29th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of the 30th, great central valleys 21st to November 2d, eastern states 3d. This disturbance will occur during the high temperature storm period, and the temperature preceding the storm centre will register high in the northern states, which will then be followed by a short, very sharp wave, which will not reach far southward. The warm wave of the above disturbance will cross the west of Rockies country about Oct. 29, great central valleys 31st, eastern states Nov. 2. The cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about Nov. 1, great central valleys 3d, eastern states 5th.

The second disturbance of November will reach the Pacific coast about 4th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 5th, the great central valleys 6th to 8th, the eastern states 9th. This disturbance will occur between the high temperature and low temperature storm periods of the months, and, therefore, the temperatures are not expected to go to extremes. It will cause heavy rains in the middle latitudes, heavy snow in northern latitudes, and following light frosts are expected in the middle latitudes of cotton belt. The warm wave preceding this last disturbance will cross the west of Rockies country about Nov. 4, great central valleys 6th, eastern states 8th. The cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 7th, great central valleys 9th, eastern states 11th.

A Change Probable.

For years the holding of the teachers' institute in Bellefonte was an assured thing, but there is a move on foot among some of the teachers to have the sessions held in Philipsburg, and we understand the measure is under consideration. It is claimed that the citizens are unresponsive and unappreciative of the institute, and that a change to Philipsburg would not be detrimental. Philipsburg is putting up some good claims, but being at the extreme end of the county, the location is the only factor against them. A decade back it was customary to hold the institutes in a different town each year, but that was departed from and Bellefonte was the only point selected.

Death of Jeremiah Eckenroth.

Jeremiah Eckenroth, one of the most prominent citizens of Pleasant Gap, died last Thursday morning about seven o'clock after a prolonged illness. He was 69 years of age and leaves to mourn his death a loving wife and one daughter, Mrs. George Wells, of Pleasant Gap. He was a faithful member of the Lutheran church, an honest upright man and will be greatly missed in the community in which he so long lived. The funeral was held on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Leg Amputated.

Centre county ministers have been unfortunate this summer. Not three months ago the Reporter noted the amputation of Rev. S. Ditzel's leg. This week we chronicle another minister's sad misfortune. Rev John Craig, of Julian, had his right leg amputated in the hospital at Johnstown about a week ago. The leg was diseased from a wound received during the war.

Stir for Postmaster.

There are likely to be half dozen Republican applicants for post master in this place. Had Bryan been elected there would have been about as many on that side.

Now will begin the wild hunt for office, all around a bitter tug.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Nov. 8, at Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at Georges valley church, at 2 p. m.; at the Union church at 7. p. m.

Communion in the Lutheran church of this place next Sabbath morning. Preaching Wednesday evening and every evening until close of the week.

Quaker Tea.

The ladies of the Reformed church, of this place, will hold a Quaker Tea, in the rooms over Kreamer's store, on Saturday evening, November 21st. Lunch fifteen cents. Ice cream and cake will also be served.

An Eye to Business.

Mrs. Shearer, of near Zion, this county, has harvested fifteen bushels of pumpkin seeds for which she will receive $1.25 per bushel from a New York seed firm.

Rain, Rain

Rain set in last evening and from 6 to 7 a. m. this morning there fell 1.60 inches (over 1½ in.) of rain, and still coming down, prospect rain all day.

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

The Oldest of our Mothers.

Miles township now probably has the most aged lady on this side of the county, in the person of the widow of Jacob Wolf, who resides with her son John Wolf, on the parental farm one mile west of Rebersburg. On last Decoration day mother Wolf attained the age of 94 years, and she is still in fair health for a person of that age She was born and lived on the farm all her life-time with the exception of seven years. She saw and endured the hardships of the early settlers and was schooled in pioneer life, the clearing of the forest, harvesting under the fear of Indian attacks, and when the architecture consisted in the erection of primitive log huts, a few of which still remain as landmarks "of the days that tried men's souls." She reared a large family of sons and daughters to honorable life. Very few of her day and generation remain, they sleep beneath the green sward of the valley. May mother Wolf round the century mark ere she joins the great majority.

"Good Boys" at Last.

Our town boys let hallowe'en night go by default this fall, for the first time in twenty-five years. Citizens woke up on Saturday morning to find gates on their hinges, wagons in their sheds, buggy wheels on their axles, and the comb of stables without the dreaded decoration with road-carts, plows, harrows, cultivators, wheel-barrows, and the dickens only knows what not. Cabbage beds were unmolested, and now that queen of all dishes, sauerkrout, can be served up and warmed up, oftener.

So right here we score one in favor of our boys.

First Wild Turkey Killed.

One day last week Rev. Rarick and Geo. Bushman went to the mountain above town having heard a flock of wild turkeys were seen there. They came across the birds and Bushman had the good luck to kill a 13 pounder and the Reverend made the feathers fly out of another.

Bushman tumbled over another of the birds but it managed to get away. Charles Arny same day also knocked the feathers out of a gobuler. Just think of it, our Nimrods dusting the feathers of wild turkeys almost within sight of the Reporter office!

To Kindle Fires.

Here is a suggestion which, if followed, will do away with the use of that dangerous kerosene. Save all the orange peel you may have, dry in a cool oven and store away in paper bags. Some morning when the fire will not burn, throw several pieces of peel into the stove and note the effect. —Exchange.

In our opinion, to buy oranges for the sake of getting the peel for kindling fires, would be a little expensive.

Nothing Disturbed.

The boys did little or no mischief on Hallow'Een, and nothing was misplaced or disturbed. Chief of police Charley Arney was on duty all night, and succeeded in suppressing all attempts. He was determined that there should be no changing of gates and dragging old wagons and boxes about. He had several clashes with the boys, which were exciting for a while, but there it ended.

Died at Tylersville.

James Schreckengast died of consumption at his home near Tylersville Tuesday of last week, of consumption. Deceased is survived by two children, John A., post-master at Green Burr, and Mrs. Mabel Wolf, school teacher at Booneville. Aged 67 years.

Late Mifflin County Deaths.

In Belleville, Sylvester Bergen, age 17 years. In Allensville, Eli Kurtz, age 67 years. In Armagh twp., O. P Smith, age 82 years. In Union twp., widow Teresa Stutor, age 77 years. In Reedsville, Mrs. E. E. Symonds, aged 31 years.

Aged George Conser Dead.

George Conser died on Wednesday of last week at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Rote, in Lock Haven, after a brief illness; he was 81 years old.

Was'nt Observed.

Saturday last, 31st, being designated as Flag Day, the town was not gaily decorated with bunting. Very few flags were out, and every one had almost forgotten that such a day had been designated.

Under Roof.

The new United Evangelical parsonage is rapidly getting under way. The frame work is up and under roof. The building will be rushed through before cold weather sets in.

Death of an Infant.

The five-weeks-old infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kreamer died last Saturday. It contracted a cold and death ensued. Interment was made in the cemetery at this place Sunday evening.

—Clothes do not make the man",—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent. without pauperizing you.

WILD CHERRY RAILS,

Will Last 100 Years—Have Shown up as Good Yet.

There are two kinds of wild cherry the soft and the hard wood, the latter of which will make fence rails to last a century. We have evidence of this on the farm occupied by ex-commissioner John Wolf, in Miles township, who informs us that there are rails in fences on the place, made of the hard wood wild cherry; these rails were in the fences when they occupied the farm 65 years ago and have every reason to believe they were put into the fence 100 years ago. These rails on recent examination were found well preserved. On this tract, at an early day, were many spots overgrown with wild cherry trees, from which fence rails were made. Some of these trees are still on the farm.

Farmers might profit by using this kind of wood for rails; with such durability fence rails would not need replacing every 15 or 20 years.

LOW RATES.

Winter Excursion Tickets on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On November 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale at its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent winter resorts in New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Cuba. The tickets will be sold at the usual low rates.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its many connections, make this the favorite line for winter travel.

An illustrated book, descriptive of winter resorts, and giving routes of travel and rates for tickets will be furnished free on application to ticket agents.

Hogs Fed Broken Glass.

During the past two or three weeks hog cholera has been prevalent throughout some portions of this county and a number of farmers have lost valuable stock with the disease. A few days ago a poor man in Bellefonte, James F. Gregg, lost two large hogs, which would weigh nearly three hundred each. On their death the symptoms did not indicate cholera or any other disease, and Mr. Gregg secured the services of a veterinarian to examine the animals to find out what caused their death. On being opened it was discovered that the hogs had been fed broken glass and that their entrails were literally cut to pieces. This is a penitentiary offense if the villain who did the deed can be found out.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

S. Webb Kerstetter, Bellefonte, and Millie M. Furey, Spring twp.

Geo. Mitchell and Mary J. Spangler, of Snyder county.

Rufus P. Haugh, of Gregg, and Elsie Vonada, Madisonburg.

Walter T. Wrye, Halfmoon, and Anna M. Bisiline, Ferguson.

Geo. Heller, Philipsburg, and Daisy Hemer, Chester Hill.

John H. Gramley, Spring Mills, and Rosa B. Zeigler, Penn Hall.

J. C. Grasmire, of Wingate, and Annie Dale, Houserville.

Samuel Butler, Boggs, and Millie Miller, Gordon Heights.

Wm. D. Astey, Rush, and Mary Cadwalader, Philipsburg.

Newton F. Stover, Aaronsburg, and Maggie Guisewhite, Haines.

Bagged the Rabbits.

On Monday morning Rev. Rearick, Chas. Arney, John Van Pelt and Jim Sando started out on a rabbit hunt and returned a 2 o'clock in the afternoon with fourteen cotton tails dangling from their belts. So pround were they of their good luck that they went to the photographer and had a picture taken of the whole business, hunters and rabbits.

We learn since a tht Dr. Hosterman and G. Mingle also belonged to the party.

Stole His Corn.

Last Wednesday morning as ex-sheriff Spangler was on his way to the Reporter office to hear how far McKinley had got away with us Democrats he observed that during the night some fellow had got away with about 15 bushels of corn from his crib. The sheriff labored under the belief that during election night no one would steal hence he didn't lock his crib.

As Usual.

We are proud of Penn's valley, in which territory the REPORTER gets in its main work, and in which the Democracy always remain true to the ancient faith and to whose fidelity the party owes its majorities in the county.

Won the Game.

State College foot ball game with Bucknell, at Williamsport, on Saturday, was a defeat for State College. The score stood, Bucknell 10, State College 0. State College can stand it, her past record of games won is 16 to 1.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

AT THE RING OF THE

School Bell

Tens of thousands of the men of the next generation pack up their books and turn their steps towards the school house. Happy days are they for the boy who is well-clothed and well shod; and that reminds us that we have, for various reasons, been the recognized leaders in boys' footwear in this town. Special attention has been paid to shoes for the little men, and this Fall we are better fixed than ever before to clothe their little feet. And we don't forget their little sisters, either.

BEAUTIFUL MEDALLION FREE.

Ask for a card.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

A line of Handkerchiefs. Fine India Linen, plain ⅛ in. hem, at 5c—would be cheap at double that price. —GARMANS.

One particular style of Dress Goods, a little check with silk mixed, at 50c. Words will not describe it. All the pretty Crepon effects in Silk and Wool, and Wool and Mohair. The Serges from 25c to 50c are remarkable value, especially with the rising market. —GARMANS.

A very excellent 5c outing Flannel suitable for shirts or skirts, not in remnants or damaged, but regular stock goods. —GARMANS.

The new style Pencil Box, lock and key, chalk slate pencil, lead pencil, ruler and sponge, all for 5c; worth three times what we ask. A Tablet for 5c with fine writing paper. —GARMANS.

Choicest Lancaster Ginghams, red and all colors, 5c.—GARMANS

The new line of Plates—bread, butter and deserts, are immense, from 5c to 15c each. One or a dozen at same price.

GARMAN'S STORE.

BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

"Listen what he is 'gwine to say:"

W. R. BRACHBILL WANTS TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT FURNITURE.

Everybody will tell you that we are headquarters for good, srtistic furniture at lowest prices. We are now offering a

Solid Antique Oak Chamber Suit, 8 pieces, with Large Bevel Glass, Regular Price, $28, Our Price, $18.75.

Also have a few of those fine Cobbler and Saddle Seat Rockers, which are going fast, only $2.99.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone, 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery

The store that sets the pace.
The store that has the new things first.
The store that makes prices to suit the times.
The store that draws the big crowds.

WE SAVE THE PEOPLE DOLLARS BY MAKING PRICES LOWER THAN ANYOTHER STORE IN BELLEFONTE.

WE URGE COMPARISON.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
NOTE THE ITEMS.
NOTE THE PRICES.
NOTE THE PRICES THEY REPRESENT.

Knit Underskirts considered a bargain at 50c, this week only 25c.
Fast Black Seamless Hose, cheap at 15c, this week, 9c.
A good 15c Towel this week at 10c.
Ladies' Underwear, fleece lined, crocheted neck with silk trimmings, 25c.
Child's Heavy Underwear, 10c up.
Men's Heavy Underwear, nearly all-wool, only 48c.
Blankets, large sizes, 48c for a PAIR.
Red Table Linen, fast colors, at 17c.
Shaker Flannel, only 5c a yard.
All Wool Red Flannel at 15c.
The best Unbleached Muslin, yard-wide, 5c.
Fast color Calicoes, 4c.
Good heavy Shirting Goods at 5c.
Lancaster Ginghams, 5c.

We carry the only first-class Dress Goods stock in Bellefonte. We sell them at popular prices.

Our Sales Last Week of Ladies' Wraps and Jackets

Demonstrates to us that we lead the trade in this Department. We have a large stock and are prepared to make close prices.

Our New Department, Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Is coming to the front in great shape. Everything is new and we are able to make lower figures than exclusive clothing houses.

All we ask is an inspection of our stock and we will surely sell you.

KATZ & CO., LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and terrors to All Competitors."